



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-165
Friday
27 August 1993

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-165

CONTENTS

27 August 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Tokyo, Moscow Deputy Foreign Ministers Meet [KYODO]	1
Hata: Hosokawa To Maintain Territorial Stand [KYODO]	1
Yeltsin Aide: 1956 Accord Basis for Solution [KYODO]	2
Coalition: Accord Reached on Political Reform [KYODO]	2
Measures Aim To Stem Corruption [KYODO]	3
LDP's Kono Urges Cooperation From Keidanren [KYODO]	4
'Policy-Makers' Begin Hearings on Budget Requests [KYODO]	4
Transport Ministry Request Noted [KYODO]	4
Foreign Ministry on Safety Programs [KYODO]	5
Wants 7.9 Percent Rise in Aid [KYODO]	5
Cuts in Electricity, Gas, Taxi Rates Proposed [KYODO]	5

North Korea

NODONG SINMUN Denounces U.S. Official's Remark [Pyongyang Radio]	6
KCNA Reports 25 Aug U.S.-ROK 'Joint Air War'	6
U.S. Church Leader Departs Pyongyang 24 Aug [Pyongyang Radio]	7
PRC Friendship Group Arrives by Train 26 Aug [KCNA]	7
KCNA Reports UN Decision on Comfort Women Issue	7
Head of Hanminjon in Cuba Holds News Conference [KCNA]	7
Secretary Choe Meets Outgoing Algerian Envoy [KCNA]	7
Angolan Presidential Envoy Leaves Pyongyang [Pyongyang Radio]	7
Daily Carries Article on Need for National Unity [KCNA]	8
KCNA Describes Construction in Pyongyang	8
KCNA Reviews 27 Aug Pyongyang Press	9

South Korea

Premier Urges Preparation for DPRK 'Collapse' [YONHAP]	10
Austrian Paper Reports DPRK Food Shortages [Seoul Radio]	10
'Experts' Expect 30% Decline in DPRK Crops [Seoul Radio]	10
Seoul To Protest U.S. Shipbuilders' Report [YONHAP]	11
Seoul To Provide Funds for U.S. Technology Projects [THE KOREA HERALD 27 Aug]	11
Board Receives U.S. Documents on Yulgok Project [YONHAP]	12
Seoul, Beijing Trade Ministers To Meet 2 Sep [YONHAP]	12
Foreign Ministry Names New Directors General [YONHAP]	12
President Kim To Give 1st Policy Speech 11 Sep [YONHAP]	12
Bank of Korea Governor Says Economy Recovering [YONHAP]	13
Construction on 2d High-Speed Railway To Begin 1994 [THE KOREA TIMES 26 Aug]	13
Seoul To Launch Second Scientific Rocket 1 Sep [YONHAP]	13

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Visiting U.S. Senator Meets Fisheries Minister [Rangoon Radio]	15
Lao Border Delegation Ends Visit 26 Aug [Rangoon Radio]	15
Kuwaiti Special Envoy Calls on Foreign Minister [Rangoon Radio]	15

Agriculture Minister Leaves for Indonesia 25 Aug [Rangoon Radio]	15
333 Rohingyas Repatriated From Bangladesh 22 Aug [Rangoon Radio]	15

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Defense Ministry Forms Observer Team for Bosnia [NEW STRAITS TIMES 25 Aug]	16
Official: UNSC Delaying Meeting on Bosnia [BERNAMA]	16
Japan Extends 53.9 Million Yen Soft Loan [Kuala Lumpur International]	16
Albanian Deputy Premier Arrives on Visit 25 Aug [BERNAMA]	16
Urges Privatization Aid in Badawi Meeting [BERNAMA]	17
Badawi: Kuala Lumpur To Aid Economy [Kuala Lumpur International]	17
Party Leader Cleared of Share 'Irregularities' [Kuala Lumpur International]	17

Cambodia

Government Delegation Returns From SRV Visit [AKP]	17
Article Urges Country To Join ASEAN [Bangkok THE NATION 26 Aug]	17
Agricultural Activities for End of Aug Reported [Phnom Penh Radio]	19

Indonesia

Daily: Increasing U.S. Pressure 'Irrational' [MERDEKA 13 Aug]	19
Workshop on South China Sea Ends 25 Aug [Jakarta Radio]	20
Tonga Asked To Move Satellite to New Orbit [THE INDONESIA TIMES 6 Aug]	20
General Supports Church Role in East Timor [SUARA PEMBARUAN 6 Aug]	20
Commander: ABRI Avoids 'Sides' in Labor Issues [SUARA PEMBARUAN 12 Aug]	21
Sudomo: Suharto Favors Nonmilitary Golkar Heads [THE JAKARTA POST 12 Aug]	21
Dissidents Propose Talks With Government Leaders [THE JAKARTA POST 16 Aug]	22

Laos

Increased Cooperation With SRV Parliament Noted [PASASON 19 Aug]	22
Foreign Minister Receives Libyan Ambassador [Vientiane Radio]	23
Assembly Chairman Receives Envoy [Vientiane Radio]	24
Finance Minister Receives ADB Director [Vientiane Radio]	24
Province Forms Narcotics Control Committee [Vientiane Radio]	24

Philippines

Manila Invites NDF To Continue Talks in SRV [Quezon City TV]	24
MNLF Chairman Views Zamboanga, Basilan Incidents [Manila Radio]	24
Alleged Corruption Divides 1 May Movement [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 27 Aug]	25

Thailand

Army Asks To Search Separatist 'Bases' in Malaysia [THE NATION 26 Aug]	26
NSC Head Downplays Malaysian Link to Separatists [THE NATION 26 Aug]	27
Foreign Ministry To Open Embassy in Morocco [BANGKOK POST 26 Aug]	27
Impact of Tariff Reduction on Films Viewed [THE NATION 26 Aug]	27
PRC Reportage on Chuan Likphai's Visit [cross-reference]	28

Vietnam

President Le Duc Anh Receives U.S. Congressmen [VNA]	28
Radio Notes U.S. Experts Find MIA Remains in Laos [Hanoi International]	28
Nong Duc Manh Interviewed on Visit to Laos [Hanoi Radio]	28
KR's New Massacres of Vietnamese Reported [Hanoi International]	30
Editorial Hails Cambodian Leaders' Visit [VNA]	30
Japan Repatriates Three Illegal Immigrants [Hanoi TV]	30

Cooperation Agreements Signed With Denmark [VNA]	31
Relations With Asia Development Bank Reviewed [Hanoi International]	31
'Reactionaries' in Ho Chi Minh City Tried [Hanoi International]	31
Assembly Standing Committee Meets 16-23 Aug [Hanoi Radio]	32
Do Muoi's Visit to Ho Chi Minh City Reported [Hanoi Radio]	33
Do Muoi Visits Song Be, Tay Ninh 14-17 Aug [Hanoi Radio]	33
Premier, Provincial Leaders View Economic Growth [Hanoi TV]	34
Foreign Minister Receives Kuwaiti Special Envoy [VNA]	35
Vo Van Kiet Meets With Departing Algerian Envoy [VNA]	35
Vo Van Kiet Receives Outgoing Romanian Envoy [Hanoi Radio]	35
Doan Khue Greets Oil Supply Service on Anniversary [Hanoi Radio]	36
Assembly Adopts 'Law on Oil and Gas' [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Jul]	36

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

U.S. Sanctions on PRC May Ground Satellite [Melbourne Radio]	42
--	----

Fiji

Labor Party Vows To Continue Charter Campaign [Melbourne Radio]	42
Taukei Warns Labor Party on Charter Changes [Melbourne Radio]	42

Papua New Guinea

Bougainville Rebels Reject Peace Talk Moves [Melbourne Radio]	42
---	----

Vanuatu

NUP Votes With Government Despite Withdrawal Plan [Melbourne Radio]	43
Prime Minister Holds Talks With Opposition [AFP]	43

Japan

Tokyo, Moscow Deputy Foreign Ministers Meet

OW2708082193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0635 GMT
27 Aug 93

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—Japan and Russia kicked off a two-day high-level discussion Friday [27 August] prior to a proposed mid-October visit to Tokyo by Russian President Boris Yeltsin. Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Georgy Kunadze and Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Hiroshi Fukuda are expected to focus their talks on a decades-long territorial dispute over four Russian-held islands claimed by Japan.

The talks at the Foreign Ministry's Iikura guesthouse are the first direct exchange of views on the territorial row since Japan's coalition government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa wrested power from the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on August 6.

During a visit to Tokyo in July for talks with leaders of Group of Seven major powers, Yeltsin pledged to return to Tokyo in mid-October to discuss the territorial fray and the proposed conclusion of a peace treaty.

Yeltsin told then Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa at a July 8 meeting that the dispute "should be discussed alongside issues between Russia and Japan when I make an official visit."

Yeltsin called off a September 1992 trip only days before it was to occur. He later blamed the cancellation on what he described as Japan's nonconciliatory stand on the isles row. He said he would visit Japan in May, but that also fell through.

Japanese Foreign Ministry sources said Fukuda will tell Kunadze that the Hosokawa administration will not relent from the previous government's policy of linking major aid to progress in the territorial dispute.

"Prime Minister Hosokawa made it clear in forming his coalition government that it will maintain the foreign policies of successive LDP governments," said a ministry official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

On his arrival in Tokyo earlier Friday, Kunadze indicated that Moscow is prepared to discuss the territorial dispute over the islands—Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan and the Habomai group of islets which the former Soviet Union seized at the end of World War II.

Kunadze said Yeltsin had already made Moscow's position clear on the islands, known in Japan as the Northern Territories. Kunadze told KYODO NEWS SERVICE there is no change in Moscow's stance that it is willing to discuss anything with Japan, including the territorial issue.

Earlier this month, Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin denied the existence of a territorial dispute and any intention of returning the four islands to Japan. During a

visit to the Russian Far East, Chernomyrdin said on August 17, "we have no territorial problems now," adding, "as long as the present (Russian) cabinet exists, we will never hand over any part of our territories."

But Yeltsin said two days later that Chernomyrdin's remark is only several options being considered by the Kremlin [sentence as received].

On the same day that Chernomyrdin made the remark, Yeltsin's spokesman Anatoly Krasikov described as "unrealistic" the 1956 Japan-Soviet Joint Declaration in which Moscow promised to return two smaller islands, Shikotan and the Habomais, to Japan once a bilateral peace treaty is concluded.

Hata: Hosokawa To Maintain Territorial Stand

OW2708115793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT
27 Aug 93

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata told Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Kunadze on Friday [27 August] Japan's new coalition government will maintain the former administrations' stand of linking major aid to Moscow's concessions in a territorial row. Hata conveyed the position to Kunadze, who arrived for a two-day visit ahead of a planned mid-October visit by President Boris Yeltsin to Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

The talks followed working-level talks earlier in the day between Kunadze and Deputy Foreign Minister Hiroshi Fukuda at the ministry's Iikura guest house. These contacts marked the first direct exchange of views between the two nations on the territorial row since the coalition government seized power from the Liberal Democratic Party earlier this month.

Hata told Kunadze the new government's basic policy is to "conclude a peace treaty and normalize the bilateral relations completely by resolving the northern territorial problem," according to a ministry statement released to the press.

Although Japan is aware of Russia's various difficulties, the two countries should make headway, rather than go backward, in resolving the northern territorial issue, Hata was quoted as saying. The territorial fray revolves around four Russian-held islands off Japan's northern shore which were seized by the Soviet Army in the waning days of World War II.

Kunadze proposed holding summit talks between Yeltsin and Japan's new Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa "more frequently" than those held between Yeltsin and Hosokawa's predecessors, according to the statement.

The Russian official also said there is no alteration in Russia's desire to normalize the bilateral relations, according to the statement. Kunadze, however, stopped

short of indicating any readiness to comply with Japan's policy of linking major aid to progress in the territorial negotiations.

Hata expressed hope that the Russian Government will not stray from Yeltsin's self-professed policy of dealing with the territorial issue on the basis of the principle of "law and justice."

Successive LDP governments have interpreted Yeltsin's vow to pursue "law and justice" in regards to this row as implying Moscow's readiness to make some progress in the face of Japanese request to revive its sovereignty over the four islands.

Hata also expressed Japan's willingness to support Moscow's efforts to transform its heavily-subsidized, centrally-planned economy into a market economy and bring about democratic reforms. To this end, the foreign minister told Kunadze that Japan plans to provide an "appropriate" level of economic assistance to Moscow in conjunction with other industrialized democracies.

Kunadze told Hata Russia hopes to develop what he described as "relations between two neighboring super-powers" in a balanced manner.

Foreign Ministry officials depicted the atmosphere of talks between the two senior diplomats as "very friendly and amicable."

Yeltsin, who came to Tokyo in July for talks with the leaders of the Group of Seven major powers, vowed to return to Tokyo in mid-October to discuss the territorial fray.

Yeltsin told then Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa at their July 8 meeting that the dispute "should be discussed alongside issues between Russia and Japan when I make an official visit." It still remains unclear whether the avowed visit will take place as the Russian leader previously annulled his proposed visits twice—first in September 1992 and again in May.

Earlier this month, Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin infuriated the Japanese when he denied even the existence of the territorial fray and any intention of returning the four islands to Japan.

Chernomyrdin said in his August 17 visit to the Russian Far East, "we have no territorial problems now." He also said, "as long as the present (Russian) cabinet exists, we will never hand over any part of our territories."

But Yeltsin sought to soften Tokyo's ire two days later by saying Chernomyrdin merely cited "one of the many options" Moscow is considering prior to his Japan trip.

Yeltsin Aide: 1956 Accord Basis for Solution

OW2708093093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 27 Aug 93

[Text] Moscow, Aug. 27 KYODO—A 1956 agreement by the former Soviet Union for the eventual return of two islands claimed by Japan is "a basis for a solution"

to a longstanding territorial dispute between Japan and Russia, a Russian presidential adviser said Friday [27 August].

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Yuriy Batourin [name as received], an influential adviser on legal affairs to Russian President Boris Yeltsin, said the agreement, which formed part of a 1956 joint declaration restoring diplomatic ties between Japan and the former Soviet Union, "should not be ignored."

The agreement included a promise that Shikotan and the Habomai islets would be returned to Japan as soon as a bilateral peace treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union is signed.

Despite the demise of the former Soviet Union, Japan and Russia, which now incorporates the disputed islands of Shikotan, the Habomais, Kunashiri and Etorofu, are still no nearer signing a peace treaty.

Anatoly Krasikov [name as received], the head of the information division in the president's office, also told KYODO that there are differences of interpretation within the Yeltsin administration and that the joint declaration represents an "old model" which could not be put into effect.

Batourin, however, said that working out how to put it into effect could take a long time. He said it would be impossible to find a quick solution to the territorial issue.

Tokyo has long demanded the return of four islands which it maintains are not part of the Kuril Island chain which it relinquished at the end of World War II.

Coalition: Accord Reached on Political Reform

OW2708124693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 27 Aug 93

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—Ruling coalition parties reached agreement on Friday [27 August] on political reform bills to clean up Japan's political system, a crucial task of the government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, party officials said.

They agreed that a new electoral system to replace the current multiseat constituency for the House of Representatives will be a combination of 250 single-seat districts and 250 seats through proportional representation. Under the agreed upon plan, voters would cast two votes—one for an individual candidate in the voter's single-seat constituency and another for a party in a nationwide poll.

Under the current multiseat electoral system in which three to five seats are allocated to each electoral district, candidates from the same party compete against each other in the same constituency. This system is regarded a major cause of money politics.

The parties also agreed to impose a ban on donations from business to politicians. But as for corporate donations to political parties, they differed and agreed to review the issue again five years later, the officials said.

The current political funds control law sets the ceiling on donations from a business to political parties and individual politicians to 100 million yen a year.

The coalition government, the first government from outside the Liberal Democratic Party in 38 years, plans to submit a package of political reform bills to an extraordinary Diet session next month.

Hosokawa suggested on August 10, one day after he took office, that he would resign if a package of political reform bills failed to pass the Diet by the end of the year. Hosokawa's predecessors, Prime Ministers Toshiki Kaifu and Kiichi Miyazawa, were forced to resign after they failed to achieve political reform.

Measures Aim To Stem Corruption

OW2708142393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1402 GMT
27 Aug 93

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—The seven parties of the ruling coalition agreed Friday [27 August] on the outlines of political reform bills aimed at revamping the electoral system for the powerful House of Representatives and tightening curbs on political funding.

The preferred system is a combination of 250 single-seat constituencies with 250 seats distributed on a proportional basis. Two separate votes would be cast, one for an individual candidate and the other for a party.

Also decided was an immediate ban on corporate donations to individual politicians and a review of the pros and cons of donations to political parties five years after the proposed bills are acted upon.

Both measures are aimed at stemming corruption in Japanese politics.

The coalition government, the first non-Liberal Democratic Party government in 38 years, comprises seven parties—the Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ], Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party), Komeito, the Japan New Party (JNP), the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), Sakigake (Harbinger) and the United Social Democratic Party—plus the Democratic Reform Party, a parliamentary group in the House of Councillors.

The accord came a day after the coalition parties agreed on a 500-seat combined system for the lower house but differed over whether to forbid corporate donations to politicians and political parties. The lower house currently has 511 seats.

Under the current multiseat electoral system in which each electoral district fills from three to five seats, candidates from the same party are often forced to

compete against each other in the same constituency. This system is regarded as a major cause of Japan's "money politics."

The JNP and Sakigake, an LDP breakaway, initially insisted on leaving donations to politicians untouched but later shifted their stance and agreed to an immediate ban on such donations. Regarding corporate donations to political parties, the SDPJ alone had demanded such donations be prohibited after a five-year transitional period.

The current Political Funds Control Law sets a ceiling on donations from businesses to political parties and individual politicians of 100 million yen a year.

The coalition member parties also reached an accord that some 60 billion yen should be earmarked as public subsidies for political parties' electioneering. The sum would be appropriated from a per-capita levy of 500 yen.

The parties had previously agreed that an election administration committee allocate proportional representation seats to political parties in proportion to the number of votes garnered by each party in single-seat electoral districts.

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa has staked his political future on successful passage of political reform bills through the Diet by year's end.

Hosokawa's predecessors, Prime Ministers Toshiki Kaifu and Kiichi Miyazawa, were both forced to resign after they failed to achieve political reform.

With the special Diet session effectively ending and general agreement reached on the course of reform, Hosokawa is now seeking to compile necessary bills and convene an extraordinary sitting on September 17 to table them for deliberation.

Komeito and Shinseito, another LDP breakaway, earlier expressed support for a system that would consist of 300 single-seat districts and 200 seats selected through proportional representation.

Under their proposed system, voters would cast one vote in their single-seat constituencies which would also be counted as a vote for their candidate's party in determining the proportional allocation.

Shinseito and Komeito, the second and third largest parties in the coalition, respectively, favor the formula because such a system would set the stage for a two-party system.

The DSP also backed the 300-200 system, but wanted the system to involve two separate ballots.

For their part, the JNP and its ally Sakigake, another LDP breakaway, have proposed a system of 250 single-seat districts and 250 seats through proportional representation. The SDPJ also backed the proposal.

Yoshiro Mori, secretary general of the opposition Liberal Democratic Party, sought a reduction in the total number of lower house seats to the 471 that was stipulated in the Public Office Election Law.

Mori said in a statement that his party cannot support the coalition's electoral and political reform plans at the moment because many LDP legislators are opposed to details of the proposals.

While backing an immediate ban on corporate donations to politicians, the LDP secretary general also spoke of the need to continue to allow business corporations and organizations to provide donations to political parties.

"Our party's stance is to correct corporate donations to political parties while simultaneously considering introducing a system of public subsidies (for election campaigns) so we can guarantee participation in politics by business corporations and organizations, which are social entities," he noted.

Hosokawa said Japan will continue to maintain the security treaty with the United States, saying the arrangement is key to "peace and the promotion of prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region."

The prime minister also said his government will respect the controversial Hinomaru (rising sun) flag and Kimigayo anthem.

He said, "the understanding has been established and fixed among the people through long, traditional practice that (Japan's) national flag is Hinomaru and the national anthem Kimigayo."

LDP's Kono Urges Cooperation From Keidanren

OW2708082093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0643 GMT 27 Aug 93

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) President Yohei Kono asked the head of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) on Friday [27 August] for continued cooperation from the powerful business group. Keidanren, a staunch supporter of the LDP during its 38 years of uninterrupted rule that ended this month, recently decided to stop channeling its members' political donations to the party in the wake of its corruption scandals and election defeat.

Keidanren officials quoted Kono as telling Gaishi Hiraiwa, federation chairman, that it is a good time for the LDP's transformation now that it is an opposition party.

Kono, visiting Hiraiwa's office with Yoshiro Mori, LDP secretary general, said the party needs Keidanren to help it change, which can be achieved more promptly than it might seem.

They did not directly discuss the issue of contributions to political parties by the business sector, Keidanren officials said.

Hiraiwa only said the well-established relations between the LDP and Keidanren will not be spoiled, and that the federation will cooperate in many ways.

He also said Keidanren is "explaining to all related sectors" its decision to no longer mediate political donations, according to the officials.

'Policy-Makers' Begin Hearings on Budget Requests

OW2408045493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0418 GMT 24 Aug 93

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 24 KYODO—Policy-makers of five coalition groups began hearings Tuesday [24 August] on budget requests by government ministries in order to reach a consensus before the 1994 fiscal program is due to be compiled toward the end of the year, government officials said.

They said officials from six ministries and three agencies were called to present views concerning budget requests to be made to the Finance Ministry by the end of this month.

The Health and Welfare Ministry told the session it has withheld a request for pension-related appropriations pending recommendations to be made in September by the ministry's advisory panel, the council for pension policy, the officials said.

The ministry expressed hope that it will cooperate closely with the coalition government to work out a pension system which is fully trusted by the people, the officials said. The ministry also asked the policy-makers to allocate sufficient funds for the constructions of welfare facilities for the aged.

The officials said the coalition parties plan to hold similar hearings on Friday and Monday.

Transport Ministry Request Noted

OW2508053393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 25 KYODO—The Transport Ministry said Wednesday it will seek a budgetary appropriation of 938.1 billion yen for fiscal 1994 that begins next April, a scant 1.9 percent increase from the original fiscal 1993 budget. On top of the request for the general-account budget, the ministry will ask for 3,913.8 billion yen for its loan and investment projects under the fiscal investment and loans program.

The funding request for the fiscal investment program, which represents a 1.6 percent increase from the fiscal 1993 level, includes requests to be made jointly with other government ministries and agencies.

These funding requests include a 14.9 percent rise in funding for construction of Shinkansen bullet train networks, totaling 182.9 billion yen, and 573.5 billion yen for construction and improvement of airport facilities.

The budgetary request concerning airport facilities includes 388.7 billion yen for three major airport projects, a 24.6 percent decline from fiscal 1993.

The three projects are expansion of Narita Airport and Tokyo's Haneda Airport, and construction of Kansai International Airport which is to open in September 1994.

Foreign Ministry on Safety Programs

*OW2608010393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0046 GMT
26 Aug 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry wants to more than double funding for safety programs aimed at Japanese going abroad to about 927 million yen in its budget request for fiscal 1994, ministry sources said Thursday [26 August]. The plan reflects an increasing number of Japanese caught up in accidents and violence while overseas, they said.

Under the budget request, the ministry plans to frequently organize safety courses, and hold symposiums and other programs to cultivate safety awareness, the sources said.

The ministry also hopes to strengthen its manpower and upgrade a currently small team that deals with safety issues under the division for the protection of Japanese nationals overseas.

Plans call for sending safety experts to parts of Asia, Central America and South America to educate Japanese nationals living there. Embassies and consulates would also get new radio systems for quick response in case of emergency to supplement current communication equipment.

The ministry says 26 Japanese have died in 22 murder cases overseas so far this year, compared with 23 Japanese who died in 21 murder cases overseas during 1992.

Wants 7.9 Percent Rise in Aid

*OW2708103193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT
27 Aug 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry said Friday [27 August] it will ask for a 7.9 percent increase in foreign aid, or official development assistance (ODA), under the fiscal 1994 budget.

Ministry officials said the increase is needed to achieve a five-year government plan to spend 70 billion to 75 billion dollars in ODA. The increase would set ODA spending at 552.3 billion yen under the fiscal 1994 budget, excluding foreign aid to be disbursed by other ministries and agencies, they said.

Among spending categories related to ODA, the ministry will seek a 7.9 percent increase in outlays by the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

The ministry also wants to see a 7.5 percent increase in grant-in-aid under the fiscal 1994 budget, the officials said.

In the meantime, the ministry will seek an overall budgetary appropriation of 711.4 billion yen for fiscal 1994, an increase of 7.1 percent from the original fiscal 1993 budget, they said.

Among key spending requests are a 2.5-fold increase in outlays for safety measures for Japanese abroad, in view of a surge in the number of Japanese nationals killed overseas, the officials said. Also included is a 430 million yen contribution to a fund set up within the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to upgrade the safety of Soviet-designed nuclear plants in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Cuts in Electricity, Gas, Taxi Rates Proposed

*OW2608144693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1332 GMT
26 Aug 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO—Government ministries and agencies proposed cuts in electricity and gas rates, more flexible taxi fares, and lower rates on international phone calls as part of the latest planned government economic bail-out package, government sources said Thursday [26 August].

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), the Finance Ministry, and others submitted their proposals for the measures to the Management and Coordination Agency and the Economic Planning Agency.

Their actions came in line with a government agreement last week to work out a new economic program to spur the sluggish economy. The package, which Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said will be "substantial and meaningful," will feature deregulations and facilitated returns to consumers of benefits of the yen's recent surge against other currencies.

The sources said MITI proposed lower electricity and gas charges and a more active survey on the price gaps between Japan and foreign countries in order to pass over gains from the strong yen to consumers.

With regard to deregulations, the Trade Ministry proposed that it liberalize gas rates for big users, ease controls on the credit card business, and relax restrictions on construction of gas stations, the sources said.

The Transport Ministry offered, among others, "more flexible" taxi rates and simplification of costly regular safety checks on automobiles, they said.

The Finance Ministry proposed loosening curbs on opening liquor and tobacco shops, while the Posts and

Telecommunications Ministry offered a reduction in international phone rates, they said. The proposals will be closely studied by the two agencies before economic ministers discuss them at their special meeting on economic policies Tuesday.

A final package will then be worked out by mid-September when Hosokawa visits the United States. The package is hoped to show Tokyo's serious efforts to boost the economy and reduce its huge trade surplus.

North Korea

NODONG SINMUN Denounces U.S. Official's Remark

SK2708015693 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0018 GMT 27 Aug 93

[NODONG SINMUN 27 August commentary: "An Open Provocation"]

[Text] According to a foreign press report, Lord, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said in a recent news conference that our country is the greatest threat to the security in the Asia-Pacific region and that the United States will conduct unilateral military operations in Asia when necessary.

Lord's remark is an open provocation to us. It is also a wanton violation [nanpokhan wiban] of the DPRK-U.S. joint statement and agreement based on mutual respect and nonaggression.

The high-ranking U.S. foreign policy official recklessly slandered and vilified us, the other party to dialogue, when talks are being held to end hostile relations between the DPRK and the United States and to provide a basis for overall improvement of relations, and even made military threats and tried to blackmail us. This act lacks common sense and is very insidious behavior aimed at bringing the cold wind of confrontation and disrupting [kaljirul hago] the DPRK-U.S. talks.

Anyone truly desiring a solution to the problem will refrain from provocative acts against the other party in dialogue. Lord's behavior leads people to suspect that the U.S. ruling circles may not have the real will to fundamentally resolve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula and to end hostile relations between the DPRK and the United States.

To resolve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula and to bring an end to hostile relations between the DPRK and the United States, the United States, which is directly responsible for it, should, above all, behave properly [chosinul parohayoya handa].

Employing the double-dealing tactics of conducting a smile diplomacy when facing us and taking a highhanded attitude when our backs are turned cannot be regarded as a faithful [sinui innun] attitude in negotiations to solve

problems. In particular, absurdly slandering and threatening the other party in dialogue, and laying the blame without respecting that party, does more harm than good.

Today, the international community is paying deep attention to the DPRK-U.S. talks and hopes for a positive change in DPRK-ROK relations. We are sincerely doing what we should do in this issue. However, as Lord's behavior shows, some social circles in the United States do not want to solve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula or improve DPRK-U.S. relations, and they are hindering them by all means. They have taken a negative attitude on progress in the DPRK-U.S. talks. Clamoring about the threat we pose, they rave about unilateral operations and multinational military intervention. Through such means, they hope to seek their insidious aim by pressuring us so that they can lead the DPRK-U.S. negotiations in a direction more favorable for them. Such acts only complicate the solving of problems.

If some authorities of the United States continue disruptive and hostile acts against us, this will only bring about bad results. If an abnormal situation [pijongsangjogin satae] takes place between the DPRK and the United States they themselves should assume total responsibility for this.

Those sharing Lord's opinion should be prudent and keep themselves from wrong actions which run counter to the flow of the general trend and the atmosphere of the international community.

KCNA Reports 25 Aug U.S.-ROK 'Joint Air War'

SK2708054693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 27 Aug 93

[Text] Pyongyang, August 27 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets staged a large-scale joint air war game within the framework of the "Ulchi Focus Lens" joint nuclear war exercises on August 25, according to military sources.

Massively hurled into the provocative war game were FA-18 pursuit assault planes based overseas and fighter-bombers and assault, observation, reconnaissance planes of the U.S. Air Force stationed in South Korea and the puppet airforce, more than 250 in all.

Meanwhile, "commandoes" of the South Korean puppet army deployed in the area of Paju County, Kyonggi Province, staged a special operation exercise aimed at surprise strikes at major targets of the northern half of the country.

On the 24th and the 25th, large-calibre artillery units and armed bandits of the puppet army fired more than 100 shells and over 1,200 bullets of large-calibre machine guns and automatic rifles into areas adjacent to the Demilitarized Zone.

Their frantic war provocation moves are grave criminal acts increasing the tensions on the Korean peninsula against the desire of the whole nation for peace and reunification.

U.S. Church Leader Departs Pyongyang 24 Aug

*SK2708081693 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 24 Aug 93*

[Text] Reverend Yi Sung-man, chairman of the U.S. National Council of the Churches of Christ, and Kim In-sik, chairman of this council's Korean committee, left Pyongyang today by plane. Functionaries concerned including Kang Yong-sop, chairman of the Korean Federation of Christians Central Committee, saw the chairman and his group off at the airport.

PRC Friendship Group Arrives by Train 26 Aug

*SK2708055193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427
GMT 27 Aug 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 27 (KCNA)—The second Chinese friendship visiting group led by Hu Dongtai, vice-chairman and secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, arrived here by train Thursday [26 August].

It was met at Pyongyang railway station by Chae Hwa-sop, deputy director of the State Guidance General Bureau of Tourism.

KCNA Reports UN Decision on Comfort Women Issue

*SK2708051193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457
GMT 27 Aug 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 27 (KCNA)—The 45th session of the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities made a decision Wednesday to conduct the first investigation by the United Nations into the issues of "comfort women for the army" and forcible drafting by old Japanese Army, according to a Japan's NHK report.

The session unanimously decided to investigate the organized rape, sexual slavery and slave labour forced in the wartime.

According to this resolution, the cases of "comfort women for the army" and forcible drafting by old Japanese Army will be objects of investigation and the United Nations will probe for the first time the violations of human rights committed by the old Japanese Army, directly or indirectly.

Head of Hanminjon in Cuba Holds News Conference

*SK2608115193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006
GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 26 (KCNA)—The chief of the mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) in Cuba reportedly called a press conference in Havana on August 21 on the occasion of the 24th founding anniversary of Hanminjon.

Speaking at the press conference, Chief Yi Chong-sang said the struggle of Hanminjon is in a word, a struggle for independence, democracy and reunification. The South Korean people have driven the successive "regimes" of traitors to destruction one after another through their unremitting anti-U.S. struggle for independence, anti-fascist struggle for democracy, he noted.

He urged that the Kim Yong-sam "regime" which advertises "civilian politics", true to its promise to the people, should probe the truth behind the December 12 and the Kwangju incidents and immediately punish those responsible for it, abolish the anti-democratic, anti-popular and anti-reunification "National Security Law" and dissolve the "Security Planning Board", a heinous den of suppression of the people.

It must also discontinue the "Team Spirit" training, test nuclear war exercises against the northern half of the country, and not block the way of compatriots in the South and the North and overseas for meeting, he demanded.

He stressed that Hanminjon would fully discharge its tasks and role as a patriotic vanguard of the people in realizing the ardent desire of all the fellow countrymen to make 1995 the year of reunification, upholding the "10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country" which was laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Secretary Choe Meets Outgoing Algerian Envoy

*SK2608122793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037
GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 26 (KCNA)—Choe Tae-pok, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today met and had a talk with Algerian Ambassador to Korea Mokhtar Reguieg who paid a farewell call on him.

Angolan Presidential Envoy Leaves Pyongyang

*SK2708071393 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 24 Aug 93*

[Text] Angolan Presidential Envoy Kundi Paihama who is a member of the Political Bureau of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola Central Committee, and his party returned home today by plane. Vice

Premier Kim Yun-hyok and Vice Foreign Minister (Chang Song-ki) saw the envoy and his party off at the airport.

Daily Carries Article on Need for National Unity

*SK2608121093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032
GMT 26 Aug 93*

["Reunification Can Be Achieved by Great National Unity"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 26 (KCNA)—What is important in accomplishing the cause of national reunification is to achieve genuine harmony and great unity of the whole nation and all the fellow countrymen in the North, the South and overseas must intensify the struggle to reunify the country in the 1990s through great national unity, stresses NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

The article says:

All the Korean people, whether they be in the North, the South or overseas, and whether they be communists or nationalists, rich or poor, atheists or theists, must unite as one nation, transcending all their differences, and pave the way for national reunification together.

All the fellow countrymen in the North, the South and overseas must firmly unite as one nation, regardless of differences in political grouping and affiliation, political view and belief, in accordance with the noble idea of the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Those with strength devoting their strength, those with knowledge giving their knowledge and those with money donating their money, all should make a tangible contribution to the reunification of the country and the development and prosperity of a reunified land.

The present South Korean "regime" is pretending to be interested in reconciliation and unity with the fellow countrymen of the North, vociferating about "priority of the nation" under the civilian veil while acting the other way.

When the U.S. President was visiting South Korea, the South Korean rulers demanded the continued presence of U.S. Forces in South Korea, loudly advertising the "doctrine of security by depending upon the United States". And they are suppressing the righteous activities of the students and people desirous of great national unity and national reunification at the point of bayonet leaving such evil laws as "National Security Law" and the "Security Planning Board" and other fascist repressive tools as they are.

They, branding the 4th Pan-national Rally as an "illegal meeting", did not allow the tripartite working-level talks planned to be held for its success and blocked delegates of the North side from going to South Korea through Panmunjom. And they deployed a large repressive force

around universities designated as venues of the rally in a vicious attempt to make it abortive.

Worse still, they started the large-scale nuclear war exercises "Ulchi Focus Lens" against fellow countrymen on August 17.

All the moves of the South Korean rulers are an anti-national and anti-reunification criminal act of finally blocking the grand march of the fellow countrymen to the national unity and reunification and seeking confrontation and war, which can never be tolerated by the whole nation and the history.

Confrontation and division leads to ruin and unity and reunification is the nation's only way out.

KCNA Describes Construction in Pyongyang

*SK2708044493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413
GMT 27 Aug 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 26 (KCNA)—The capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang, is taking on more grand and beautiful looks.

An extensive construction of high-rise and extra-high apartment buildings is under way and the construction of the Nungna suspension bridge, the children's hospital and the third-stage construction of street car rails is progressing apace in Nangnang, Munsu, Mangyongdae and Hasin districts and other parts of the city.

50,000 flats were built in Pyongyang in the first two years of the 1990s. And 30,000 other flats were completed in July in honor of the 40th war victory day.

A new street, Tongil, appeared in the southern part of the city, with a 120 metre wide main road flanked by tens of thousands of high-rise and extra-high apartment buildings. Kwangbok Street built at the end of the 1980s and other quarters have been refurbished in a modern style.

This period saw the construction of the monument to the victory in the fatherland liberation war, the three-revolution exhibition, the new buildings of Kim Chaek University of Technology, the Taekwon-do Hall, the Yun I-sang Music Hall, the folk art exhibition, the bowling gymnasium, the Oun Hospital, the scientists' hotel and many other monumental edifices and public buildings.

And boilers nos. 1 and 2 and turbines of the East Pyongyang thermal power station, the Aeguk color TV factory, the diode chip workshop of the Pyongyang integrated circuit factory and other industrial establishments made their appearance.

The new history of the construction of Pyongyang is 40 years long because the city was razed to the ground during the three years of war (June 1950-July 1953).

The looks of the city began to change rapidly in the 1970s when the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's

bold and ambitious operations and energetic guidance ushered in a heyday in construction.

The decade witnessed the construction of some 40 industrial establishments with a total floor space of more than one million square metres, some 50 magnificent public buildings such as the Korean Revolution Museum, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and the Mansudae Art Theatre, some 20 streets of high-rise apartment buildings such as Nagwon, Chollima and Pipa Streets each with thousands of flats and new roads in Pyongyang.

The 1980s saw the construction of public buildings and dwelling houses whose total floor space is 2.3 times that of the 1970s.

In the decade nearly 300 monumental edifices were built in the city, including the Tower of the Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Grand People's Study House, the May Day Stadium, the Pyongyang Circus Theatre, the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace and gymnasiums in Chongchun Street.

In the early 1980s, Comrade Kim Chong-il went round Changgwang street near completion, and was satisfied very much, seeing that each flat with an average floor space of 150 square metres was equipped with modern furniture and kitchen utensils and said "my ideal is to let all people live in such houses."

Under this noble love, Kwangbok, Munsu, An Sang Taek, second-stage Chollima streets and other magnificent and graceful streets flanked by high-rise and extra-high apartment buildings made their appearance and the existing streets were refurbished on modern lines.

Pyongyang has thus turned into a more magnificent, modern city with unique architectural styles.

KCNA Reviews 27 Aug Pyongyang Press

*SK2708061093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454
GMT 27 Aug 93*

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 27 (KCNA)—Papers here today report that the classical works of the great leader President Kim Il-song were studied and disseminated in different countries.

NODONG SINMUN prints a letter to President Kim Il-song sent by the participants in the 17th national meeting for the study of the chuche idea of Japanese teachers and an account of the meeting.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to the party members, working people and shock-brigade members who participated in building Sinanju Chongnyon railway station in the northwest of the country, says NODONG SINMUN.

An article explaining Comrade Kim Chong-il's work "Our Socialism Centred on the Masses Shall Not Perish" was carried by a Nepalese paper, reports the paper.

Given in the paper is an article saying that Comrade Kim Chong-il had drummed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance into the workers of the Chonchon rock-drill factory in Chagang Province and led the conversion of the factory into a modern base of mining equipment production.

Seen in the press are accounts of the national meeting of post and telecommunications workers which was closed and a meeting held to mark the 15th anniversary of the opening of the international friendship exhibition.

According to the press, crops are ruling good unprecedentedly in the West coastal granary and on other co-op farms.

NODONG SINMUN introduces beautiful deeds of working people under the title "Beautiful Traits of Collectivism Are in Full Bloom in Korea."

Former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army Yi In-mo, the incarnation of faith and will, visited his native home and met his friends, says the press.

Papers report that the 40th anniversary of the Korean people's victory in the fatherland liberation war was observed in various countries.

The world public accused the South Korean authorities of having suppressed the Fourth Pan-national Rally, according to the press.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets staged a joint air war game against the North and a South Korean opposition party delegate condemned the "present regime" for tending toward dictatorship.

NODONG SINMUN in an article entitled "'Civilian Government' Put on Helmet" says that a structural reform of the puppet army in South Korea was aimed to make war provocation against North a fait accompli and beef up arms building.

MINJU CHOSON carries an article dealing with the activities brisk in South Korea to probe the "Kim Tae-chung Kidnapping Case."

Under the blockletter headlines "Japan Must Honestly Apologize and Compensate For Its Past Crimes" and "Japan Can Neither Deny Its Grave Crimes Nor Evade Legal Responsibility" NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON devote large spaces to a report that a meeting of the United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities decided to make an investigation into the problems of the "comfort women for the army" and their forcible drafting by Japan at the United Nations and speeches made by the head of the DPRK delegation and its member at the meeting.

NODONG SINMUN runs a commentary denouncing a high-ranking official of the U.S. State Department for his provocative blast slandering and presenting a military threat to the DPRK at a time when DPRK-U.S. talks are in progress.

Reprinted in the press is an article titled "How Did Americans Prepare Korean War?" carried by the Russian paper PATRIOT.

The press informs the readers that the campaign against crimes and irregularities has been intensified in China and the Ukrainian president told about national referendum and economic alliance.

Papers introduce the Republic of Moldova on its national day.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with an article titled "Appreciation of Japanese Yen and Its Influence."

South Korea

Premier Urges Preparation for DPRK 'Collapse'

SK2708090393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0846 GMT 27 Aug 93

[Text] Taejon, South Korea, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Hwang In-song outlined Friday the need for the country to be fully ready to cope with a possible sudden collapse of the North Korean regime. "It is necessary to get ready to properly contain the situation when unification becomes a matter of fact rather than hurry for it," Hwang told a meeting of 700 residents of Taejon.

"We should discard a sentimental theory of unifying the country unconditionally but instead make our society grow soundly and build up national strength so as to embrace North Korea and achieve a unification in which all live well. "North Korea is now facing shortages of electricity, oil and food, and there are even such incidents as people wresting away food stored for military use.

"What matters really is how to cope with the situation when North Korea, given such adversities, abruptly collapses," he said. The meeting was to explain government policy on creating a new Korea and real-name financial transactions.

Austrian Paper Reports DPRK Food Shortages

SK2708013293 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0010 GMT 27 Aug 93

[Report from Vienna-based correspondent Cha Man-sun]

[Text] North Korea is experiencing extreme food shortages due to the suspension of economic aid from the former Soviet Union and China, and resistance of North Korean residents against its regime is becoming more widespread, reported the Austrian paper, PRESSE.

PRESSE carried a special report from its Beijing-based correspondent, "Severe Rupture Inside North Korea's Fortress." It reported that the fuel and electricity shortage situation in North Korea is serious due to suspension of economic aid from the former Soviet Union and China. Noting the rapid deterioration of living conditions for North Korean residents, the paper stated that the North Korean residents' resistance is growing.

It also reported that this year's ceremonies to mark Liberation Day were held in a more simple fashion than before, and that there were no special food rations this year. It added that while Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il propagandize North Korea as a worker and peasant heaven, they cannot even subscribe to foreign newspapers as they lack hard cash, and they technically block people's access to foreign news. The paper branded North Korea a fortress totally secluded from the outside world.

PRESSE quoted experts on North Korea who felt that while it is difficult to predict how long Kim Il-song's family and military regime will sustain its power, there are continuous signs of a collapse in North Korean residents' respect for Kim Il-song.

'Experts' Expect 30% Decline in DPRK Crops

SK2708003993 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2200 GMT 26 Aug 93

[Text] It is anticipated that rice production in North Korea this year will decline by more than 30 percent because of unusual temperatures and that, accordingly, North Korea will suffer from serious food shortages.

According to a report received at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries from our fact-finding team investigating the agricultural situation in the three provinces of northeast China and North Korea, the team visited northeast China from 1 to 21 August and conducted a survey of administrative officials in charge of agriculture in those provinces and of those who had been to North Korea in an effort to examine the agricultural situation there. The report revealed that unless weather conditions improve this month and next month, North Korea's rice production is anticipated to be reduced by more than 30 percent.

The report also said that in spite of the increasing role of corn, one of North Korea's main grains, output was also very low and that agricultural experts expected this region's corn production will also be reduced by around 20 percent this year.

The fact-finding team reported that the three provinces in the northeast region and the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture will see the reduction of rice and corn production to about 15 to 30 percent this year because of the cold weather and long spell of rainy weather.

Seoul To Protest U.S. Shipbuilders' Report

SK2708052593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0328 GMT
27 Aug 93

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—The government is incensed over a U.S. report that identifies South Korea as the world's biggest subsidizer of shipbuilding, and will send strongly worded protest letters to the U.S. Trade Representative and the report's authors. The Shipbuilders' Council of America (SCA) named Korea the top subsidizer among 15 shipbuilding nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) at an average 2.4 billion U.S. dollars a year in a report on foreign shipbuilding subsidy practices, according to the Trade, Industry, and Energy Ministry on Friday.

Korea joined the OECD's working party on shipbuilding in October 1990. The report alluded that subsidizing had led to ship dumping by Korean yards and had a devastating impact on the U.S. industry.

The ministry is particularly unhappy at the report's conclusion that only U.S. legislation can provide strong incentives for OECD nations to agree to end their shipbuilding and repair subsidy practices. The SCA urges quick approval of the so-called Gibbons bill, strong anti-subsidy legislation introduced by Congressman Sam Gibbons. The bill is pending in the Senate after passing the House of Representatives last year.

Seoul will send a letter to the U.S. Trade Representative to clarify that the report by the major interest group of the U.S. shipping industry is largely incorrect. It will also protest to the SCA through the Korea Shipbuilders' Association at its free assessment of subsidization.

The government is also considering joint actions with Germany, Japan, Italy, Spain, and France, who were labelled subsidizing countries in that order after Korea. Germany is accused of subsidizing 2.3 billion dollars annually; Japan, 1.9 billion dollars; Italy, 940 million dollars; Spain, 897 million dollars; and France, 634 million dollars.

The report said Korea became a world leader in ship construction by offering rock bottom prices subsidized by the state-financed Korea Development Bank (KDB). It claimed rescue and aid packages to four major shipyards amounted to 4 billion dollars by 1989, an amount four times their equity capital.

The ministry pointed out the inaccuracy of the charge as the special financing of 4 billion dollars was loans for early construction of shipyards and most have been paid back. The report showed Seoul directly subsidizing 595 million dollars through KDB in shipyard loans, to which the ministry argued that much of the sum was funds for rationalizing the industry, which had been agreed to be excluded in the OECD shipping accord.

It said Korean state-controlled banks have become increasingly active in ship finance brokering, arranging

loans with government and private Japanese banks for customers whose ships are built in Korean yards. The 1.8 billion dollars, understood as ship financing in subsidized interest by SCA, was simply a total of planned shipbuilding and ship export funds, the ministry said.

The report also listed various bailouts by the government for commercial shipbuilders like Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery Co., Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., and Incheon Shipbuilding Co. in the form of interest-free loans, debt moratoriums, tax exemptions, and other benefits. Seoul strictly observes the OECD condition in financing ship exports and its funds for planned shipbuilding cannot be seen as subsidization because it extends loans at LIBOR (London Inter-Bank Offered Rate), the ministry said.

Seoul To Provide Funds for U.S. Technology Projects

SK2708061693 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in
English 27 Aug 93 p 8

[Text] The Korean government and the private sector will next year contribute an additional \$4 million to a fund aimed at financing industrial and technological cooperation projects between Korea and the United States, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy [MOTIE] said yesterday. The ministry said \$300,000 has already been made available from special membership fees of the Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA). As a result, the \$4 million will increase the fund to \$4.3 million by next year, it said.

The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) and the KFTA will donate next year \$2 million and \$1 million to the fund, respectively, and the remaining \$1 million will be shouldered by the Korean government, First Assistant Trade Minister Pak Un-so said. Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy Kim Chol-su submitted a "proposal for U.S. and Korean industrial cooperation" aimed at creating an "industrial alliance" between Korea and the United States during his official trip to Washington last April. The U.S. side initially responded favorably to the proposal, MOTIE officials say.

The ministry earlier made public a plan to raise \$10 million for the fund by 1997. The fund will be expanded more than expected as the FKI, recognizing the need for its participation to improve technology innovation and productivity, has promised to donate more than half of the fund, Assistant Minister Pak said. A foundation will be inaugurated in November to manage the fund, he said.

He said he expects the U.S. side to follow suit, adding that the Foreign Commercial Service and the U.S. Technology Development Agency under the umbrella of the State Department will contribute to the fund. Small- and medium-sized companies who are recommended by their larger business partners will be allowed to borrow up to \$100,000 from the foundation to introduce technologies from the United States, without paying interest.

The fund will finance feasibility studies of three types of U.S.-Korean business collaboration—manufacturing in Korea, joint development of new technologies with a view to commercialization and joint ventures in third countries.

Two consulting firms or law firms will be designated each in seven industrial sectors, including semiconductor equipment, computer, and telecommunications in which firms from the two countries can forge industrial alliances. The foundation will sponsor the first Korean-U.S. Techno Mart, an exhibition of technologies, between Oct. 4 and Oct. 8 in Seoul, and symposiums for improving industrial and technological cooperation, ministry officials said. The fund will be also used for a program to invite retired U.S. technicians to train Korean businessmen, they said.

Board Receives U.S. Documents on Yulgok Project

SK2708100193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0937 GMT 27 Aug 93

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—The Board of Audit and Inspection on Friday formally received through the Foreign Ministry a set of U.S. Government papers related to the Yulgok arms procurement project, the board reported. A board official said the papers from the U.S. Government included materials on 25 exports permits given during the 1987-93 period, those on four cases of foreign military sales, and two General Accounting Office (GAO) reports on the joint production and delivery of F-16 fighters.

The papers on exports permits contained those on a production firm, approved price, joint production plan, technology transfer, and delivery schedule, he said. Should a study of the papers reveal any suspicion about commissions given and received, the board plans to pose additional questionnaires to Former President No Tae-u in connection with such suspicion.

Seoul, Beijing Trade Ministers To Meet 2 Sep

SK2708083093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0550 GMT 27 Aug 93

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—Trade, Industry and Energy Minister Kim Chol-su will visit Beijing on Sept. 2 at the invitation of Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Minister Wu Yi. Kim and Wu will discuss lowering tariffs, abolishing non-tariff barriers, improving business conditions of Korean industries in China and other matters.

China's tariffs average 23 percent, which compares with 15 percent in other developing countries. Kim is also to meet with Machine-Building Industry Minister He Guangyuan and Electronics Industry Minister Hu Qili. He will ask them to cooperate for Korean automobiles

and time division exchanges to advance into the Chinese market. China officially bans imports of South Korean automobiles.

Kim will meet with State Planning Commission Minister Wang Zhongyu to sign a memorandum of industrial cooperation. Beijing is expected to take issue with Seoul's readjustment tariff on Chinese goods and investigation into dumping.

Foreign Ministry Names New Directors General

SK2708040093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0253 GMT 27 Aug 93

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry appointed Yi Hyon-hong, research commissioner at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, consul general to New York in a reshuffle of posts on Friday. Deputy Chief of Protocol Pak Chang-il was named Korean ambassador to the permanent mission to the United Nations office and other international organizations in Geneva. Kang Chong-won, special adviser on international relations to Kwangju city, was named consul general to Vancouver. Kim Chae-kyu, special adviser on international relations to Taejon city, was appointed consul general to Berlin.

Four new director generals were also named. O Chong-il was named director general of the Overseas Residents and Consular Affairs Bureau. Yi Won-yong was appointed director general of the Cultural Affairs Bureau. Chong Ui-yong was named director general of the International Trade Bureau. Paek Nak-hwan was appointed director general of the European Affairs Bureau.

President Kim To Give 1st Policy Speech 11 Sep

SK2708040893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 27 Aug 93

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam will make his first policy speech at the National Assembly on Sept. 11, the day after the 165th regular session convenes, to explain the reforms his administration has conducted and the direction of political, diplomatic, defense, economic and social policy. Kim will also stress the need for "political reforms and purification," such as election reform and destruction of the politico-business complex, a high-ranking official at Chongwadae said Friday.

"President Kim will reiterate his view that without reform of politics and parliament it will be impossible to stamp out corruption and irregularities and to build a new Korea," he said. Kim will present a new direction for political reform and ask parliament to pass legislation supporting and complementing the real-name financial transaction system implemented by emergency presidential order.

Aides will start drafting Kim's speech in the first week of September, and in it will outline its importance as his

first parliamentary address. "It will contain policy goals that the public will find convincing," he said. Kim will express his firm determination to continue the reform and anti-corruption drives without interruption or sanctuary as long as he is in office, and appeal for parliamentary support in the 1994 budget for his five-year plan to build a new economy.

Bank of Korea Governor Says Economy Recovering

SK2608123493 Seoul YONHAP in English 1220 GMT
26 Aug 93

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 26 (YONHAP)—The country's central bank will not give up the control of money supply and will initially concentrate on stabilizing the money market, Bank of Korea Governor Kim Myong-ho said on Thursday. "We will work out steps to cope with money market problems after we first stabilized the market through flexible money supply programs on a short-term basis," he said.

Kim said in a press conference that the GNP growth in the first half of this year was lower than originally foreseen because of numerous domestic political and economic variables plus unfavorable international economic trends. But, he said, the economy has been on the track of slow recovery with the last year's fourth quarter as a turning-point.

Kim also said he does not necessarily agree with the not-so-bright economic forecasts made by some private economic institutes for the second half of this year. He said private institutes in many cases tend to reflect the views of the business groups they belong to. "Besides, they are inclined to make sensuous predictions without being backed up econometrically," he said. As to the impact the real name system would have on the economy, Kim said he understands the financial reform is being carried out calmly without any shocking outcome contrary to initial worry.

Construction on 2d High-Speed Railway To Begin 1994

SK2608064693 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Aug 93 p 3

[Text] The government plans to embark on a full-fledged construction of the nation's second high-speed railway between Seoul and Kwangju next year, Transportation Minister Yi Kye-ik said yesterday. A budget for the new project, which has been shelved since it was drafted in 1991 and reported to former president No Tae-u, will be earmarked in next year's ministry budget bill, Yi said.

The plan for the Seoul-Kwangju super-train line linking the capital and southwestern city, was announced abruptly by President Kim Yong-sam Tuesday evening. The government chose GEC Alsthom N.V. of France,

better known as TGV (train of great speed), as the supplier of trains for Korea's first-ever high-speed railway between Seoul and Pusan (Kyongbu Line), which will go into full operation in 2001.

Minister Yi said that the construction of the second line could be completed by early 2000, and may possibly open together with the Seoul-Pusan Line at the earliest. To secure funds for the new project, the government is considering selling "Korea bonds" abroad or obtaining foreign loans. He also said private companies would be invited to finance the construction.

Yi said there are three options for the construction of the second high-speed railway system. The first plan features the use of the Seoul-Taejon tracks (156.9km) of the Kyongbu Line on which the super train runs at the speed of about 350 kilometers per hour and of the current Taejon-Kwangju tracks (185.7km) on which express train runs at the speed of 200 kph. This option is expected to cost 1 trillion won (1.25 billion U.S. dollars).

The second one will highlight the construction of new tracks linking Chonan, Nonsan, Iri, Chonju and Kwangju and the use of the Kyongbu's Seoul-Chonan tracks (96.4km). This will cost 4 trillion won (5 billion dollars), according to Yi. The third option is to build the entire railway (296.7km) apart from the Kyongbu Line. The cost will amount to 7 trillion won (8.55 billion dollars). The Kyongbu high-speed railway construction costs 10.7 billion won (13.3 billion dollars).

Minister Yi also said that if the two high-speed railways are completed, other railways will be electrified for higher speed. Meanwhile, Yi observed that the contract for the multibillion-dollar Seoul-Pusan high-speed railway would be signed by the middle of November. Originally, the government, announcing TGV as the prime negotiator for the supply of trainset, revealed that the signing would take place toward the end of this year.

Seoul To Launch Second Scientific Rocket 1 Sep

SK2708082093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0754 GMT
27 Aug 93

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—South Korea's second scientific rocket will be launched from a military base near the West Coast in Taean County, South Chungchong Province, at 10 AM on Sept. 1, the Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI) announced Friday. The home-grown Korean Sounding Rocket (KSR) No. 2 is scheduled to fly from its mobile launcher at an incline of 70 degrees and reach a maximum altitude of 54.1 kilometers, according to KARI.

Scientific instruments aboard the rocket will examine the ozone layer and atmosphere above the Korean peninsula for three minutes and seven seconds before splash-down in the West Sea about 105.8 kilometers from the launching point. Equipment carried by the rocket includes an ozonesphere sounder, an air pressure indicator, a temperature gauge and a g-meter for measuring

acceleration. The measurements will be transmitted to scientists on earth by radio.

The single stage rocket is 6.72 meters long, weighs 1.25 tons and has a diameter of 42 centimeters. It was developed by a KARI research team at a cost of 2.84

billion won (about 3.51 million U.S. dollars) and the Science and Technology Ministry sponsored the project. South Korean technicians did all the work on the rocket from design to manufacturing, according to KARI. The receiver on earth was jointly developed by Korean and U.S. scientists.

Burma

Visiting U.S. Senator Meets Fisheries Minister

*BK2608151693 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Excerpt] Visiting United States Senator Richard C. Shelby, wife, and party visited Shwedagon Pagoda this morning. They were welcomed and shown around by Pagoda Trustee U Nyan Lwin and responsible personnel.

Senator Shelby and his party were accompanied by American Embassy Charge d'Affaires Franklin P. Huddle Jr. and later called on Livestock Breeding and Fisheries Minister Brigadier General Maung Maung at the latter's office at 0900. Talks were held on bilateral economic cooperation and fishery investment matters during the meeting.

Directors general and managing directors of departments and enterprises under the Ministry of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries were also present. [passage omitted]

Lao Border Delegation Ends Visit 26 Aug

*BK2608150293 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] The Lao border delegation led by Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and a 10-member delegation that attended the fourth meeting of the Joint Myanmar [Burma]-Lao Border Committee from 24-26 August, left Yangon [Rangoon] airport this evening. The delegation was seen off at Yangon airport by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister U Nyunt Swe, responsible personnel, members from the Myanmar side of the Joint Myanmar-Lao Border Committee, Lao Ambassador Kideng Thammavong, and embassy officials.

The delegation went to the Foreign Ministry's annex building in the morning and the agreement on the fourth meeting of the Joint Myanmar-Lao Border Committee was signed by Myanmar Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister U Nyunt Swe and Souban Salitthilat, Lao deputy minister for foreign affairs. The agreement on the waterway boundary and maps were signed by leaders of the Joint Technical Groups.

Kuwaiti Special Envoy Calls on Foreign Minister

*BK2608151293 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] (Gazzi Alrah), Kuwaiti ambassador to the People's Republic of China—who is the special envoy of Kuwait first deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah Al-Ahmad al-Jabir—came to the Foreign Ministry at 1400 and presented a letter from the deputy prime minister and foreign minister to Foreign Affairs Minister U Ohn Gyaw. Foreign Affairs Minister U Ohn Gyaw and the Kuwaiti ambassador exchanged views on

bilateral and international affairs and the upcoming United Nations General Assembly.

Agriculture Minister Leaves for Indonesia 25 Aug

*BK2508145193 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 25 Aug 93*

[Text] At the invitation of the agriculture minister of the Republic of the Philippines and the coordinating minister for industrial and trade affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, a Myanmar [Burmese] delegation led by Agriculture Minister Lieutenant General Myint Aung left for Indonesia by Myanmar Airways at 0745 today to study agricultural activities.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Lt. Gen. Tin U, secretary-2 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council; Lt. Gen. Chit Swe, minister of forestry affairs; Brigadier General Lun Maung, minister of the prime minister's office; U Soe Tha, minister of communications, post, and telegraph; Brig. Gen. Than Tun, vice adjutant general; Police General Mochamad Sanoesi, ambassador of Indonesia; U Tin Hlaing, deputy minister of agriculture; and senior military officers from the Defense Ministry; responsible departmental personnel from the Ministry of Agriculture.

The delegation members include Brig. Gen. Hla Myint Swe, commander of the Northwest Military Command and chairman of Sagaing Division Law and Order Restoration Council; Dr. Mya Maung, managing director of Myanmar [Burma] Agricultural Enterprise; U Aye Ko, deputy director general of the Agriculture Planning Department; U Than Myint, deputy director general of the Irrigations Department; U Tin Htut Oo, deputy director of Agriculture Planning Department; and Captain Myo Aung Chaw, personal aide to the minister.

The minister and entourage will study agricultural activities in the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of the Philippines until 10 September.

333 Rohingyas Repatriated From Bangladesh 22 Aug

*BK2508140993 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 25 Aug 93*

[Text] In accordance with the coordinated agreement reached between the two countries on the repatriation of those who illegally left Myanmar [Burma] for Bangladesh, a delegation led by Camp Supervisor Haji Brahman from the country on the other side transferred 333 returnees—159 males and 174 females—from 81 households to our Kanyinchaung reception center at 1115 on 22 Aug. The returnees were brought in by 11 motorboats.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**Malaysia****Defense Ministry Forms Observer Team for Bosnia**

BK2608155493 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Aug 93 p 6

[By Tony Emmanuel]

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, Tues—The Defence Ministry has selected a 20-man team comprising senior army, air force and navy officers to join the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia Herzegovina as observers. The pioneer group led by Lieutenant Colonel Kahar Mahmud will leave on Sunday. It will be based at the UNPROFOR's headquarters in Zagreb. They will be followed later in September by the first batch of the 1,500-strong Malaysian Task Force in Bosnia Herzegovina (MTFBH) whose task would be to protect the six Muslim safe havens in Bosnia.

Congratulating the 20-man pioneer group, Defence Minister Datuk Sri Najib Tun Razak said this was another recognition of the Malaysian Armed Forces in international peacekeeping operations. "Your call to serve the world body clearly shows the government's stand on the atrocities taking place in Bosnia," he told them at the Defence Ministry in Jalan Padang Tembak here. He later presented the officers with the rank of major and above with United Nations' blue berets.

Of this number, two are from the navy, three from the air force, and the remainder from the army. Najib advised them to adhere strictly to the safety guidelines because of the high risk nature of their jobs.

Speaking to reporters later, he said the first batch of 202 officers and other ranks from the MTFBH would leave for Bosnia in September. The remaining members of the task force would leave in three batches between September and December.

Najib said all preparations, especially training, were in full swing for the task force members comprising the 23rd Battalion Royal Malay Regiment based in Ipoh, and support units from the Special Forces Regiment, Armour, Medical, and Engineers Corps. He also said the government was finalising the procurement of new and heavier armoured vehicles. This was in addition to the 68 Condor armoured personnel carriers and three Sibma infantry fighting vehicles being modified for winter operations. "It is a high risk operation, and armour is a necessary protection," said Najib.

Meanwhile, the call of duty to serve as United Nations observers in Bosnia was treated with great pride yet tinged with sadness by the 20 officers. All 20 had recently had recently completed a thorough medical examination to ensure that they were physically fit. [passage omitted]

Official: UNSC Delaying Meeting on Bosnia

BK2508095793 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0703 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur Aug 25 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Malaysia has criticised the United Nations Security Council for delaying agreement to a formal meeting on the deteriorating situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. We are afraid that this could have serious ramifications for the future that go beyond the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, said Malaysia's Interim Charge d'Affairs to the council Redzuan Kushairi. The delay was a serious matter especially when the council's record on Bosnia-Herzegovina had been far from satisfactory, he said.

The council has not lived up to its full responsibility, he said in a statement for the council's deliberations last Monday. It was sent by facsimile from New York to BERNAMA Wednesday. He said the Bosnians had been denied their inherent right to individual or collective self-defense as stipulated under article 51 of the UN Charter.

Japan Extends 53.9 Million Yen Soft Loan

BK2508072493 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] Japan has extended a soft loan of 53.9 million yen, or about 1.25 billion ringgit, for the implementation of three projects in Malaysia. The existing yen credit will be used to finance the Patau-Patau power station in Labuan, Phase II of the Port Kelang power station, and the National University of Malaysia teaching hospital. The loan carries a three-percent interest rate with a seven-year grace period and a 25-year repayment period. The exchange of notes for the loan took place in Kuala Lumpur today between the Finance Ministry secretary general, Tan Sri Mohamed Sharif Mohamed Kassim, and Japanese Embassy Charge d'Affaires Mitsoaki Kojima. Mr. Kojima said the three-percent interest rate was almost the lowest rate that had ever been applied to Malaysia. Tan Sri Mohamed Sharif said Malaysia valued the concessionary financial and technical assistance extended by Japan, as it had greatly helped to accelerate Malaysia's socioeconomic development.

Albanian Deputy Premier Arrives on Visit 25 Aug

BK2508064693 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0351 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 25 Aug (OANA-BERNAMA)—Albanian Deputy Prime Minister Bashkim Kopliku arrived here Wednesday for a six-day official visit. Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi and Deputy Works Minister Kerk Choo Ting, who is minister-in-attendance, were at the airport to welcome Kopliku and his six-member Albanian delegation.

The Albanian delegation includes Deputy Foreign Minister Arian Starova and senior officials from the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Foreign Trade and Economic Relations

Ministry, and the Agency for Privatisation. Kopliku, who is in charge of economic reforms in his country, is scheduled to meet Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba and Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed Wednesday. The Albanian deputy prime minister's visit was also aimed at encouraging Malaysia's participation in Albanian economic rehabilitation and development.

Urges Privatization Aid in Badawi Meeting

*BK2608050693 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0350 GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 26 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Albania wants the Malaysian private sector to participate in its privatisation programme. Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said the proposal was made by Albanian Deputy Prime Minister Bashkim Kopliku during a meeting at the Foreign Ministry here Wednesday. He said Albania had acknowledged the importance of private sector participation in its privatisation programme as demonstrated by the Malaysian experience.

Kopliku, who is here on a six-day visit, is leading a seven-men delegation, including Deputy Foreign Minister Arian Starova and Privatisation Agency Chairman Salim Bertolaja. Abdullah said Kopliku had requested that Malaysia help to train its officials in the fields of economy, science, and technology. He said the Albanian Government has agreed to establish a mission in Kuala Lumpur.

Badawi: Kuala Lumpur To Aid Economy

BK2608072293 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 26 Aug 93

[Text] Malaysia will help Albania reform its economy. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said this was part of efforts to enhance bilateral cooperation following Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed's July visit to that country. He told newsmen after talks with the visiting Albanian deputy prime minister, Bashkim Kopliku, at the Foreign Ministry that it was Malaysia's wish to help Albania politically, economically, and in the development aspect. Kopliku had arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a six-day visit at the head of a delegation. Datuk Abdullah said that he informed Kopliku that several agreements were being drawn up, including one which would waive visa requirements, particularly for the convenience of traders. The other agreements would cover economic aid, trade, science, and technology.

Party Leader Cleared of Share 'Irregularities'

BK2608072093 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 26 Aug 93

[Text] The Anti-Corruption Agency, ACA, has cleared Malaysian Indian Congress President Datuk Sri S. Samy Vellu of any criminal offense over the much publicized

alleged irregularities in the allotment of 10 million Telekom Malaysia shares through Maika Holding Berhad [Limited], the economic arm of the party. ACA Director General Tan Sri Zulkifli Mahmud said in a statement no one had committed any unlawful act in the case which is now closed. He had consulted the attorney general, Tan Sri Abu Talib Othman, on a number of occasions regarding the case since the agency started investigation in April last year.

Cambodia

Government Delegation Returns From SRV Visit

*BK2608093593 Phnom Penh AKP in French 0350 GMT
26 Aug 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh 26 Aug (AKP)—The co-chairmen of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia (PNGC), Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Mr. Hun Sen, returned to Phnom Penh this afternoon [as received] at the end of their three-day official visit to Vietnam. This was the third leg of the foreign trip made by these two Cambodian leaders, who have shared power since the formation of the interim government at the beginning of July.

Agreements in principle on the the establishment of two "joint commissions"—the technical border commission and the commission of study on the immigration of Vietnamese into Cambodia—were confirmed Monday during talks between the Cambodian provisional government heads and the Vietnamese side represented by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and Do Muoi, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party. The two commissions, as their names indicate, will discuss border problems and problems concerning Vietnamese immigrants in Cambodia.

The Cambodian delegation also asked Vietnam to reconsider its plan to build bridges on the lower Mekong and Basak Rivers, which would prevent large ships from reaching Phnom Penh as Cambodia wishes to import and export its products through the Vietnamese parts of the two rivers. The Cambodian Government delegation, during its stay from 23 to 25 August, visited the Hao Binh hydroelectric dam, north of Hanoi. It signed a joint communique with the Vietnamese side on Wednesday before returning to Phnom Penh.

Article Urges Country To Join ASEAN

*BK2608021493 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Aug 93 p A6*

[Article by Kawi Chongkitthawon: "Will the new Cambodia join Asean?"]

[Text] New Cambodia will not join the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean) or sign the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in any foreseeable future. Its future relations with Asean, if the country decides to pursue, will depend upon Vietnam and Laos being admitted as members.

This is the Cambodian leaders' position towards Asean as a regional grouping as opposed to Asean as an organization to fight against the Vietnamese domination of Cambodia in the past 14 years. In 1979, Asean supported the Coalition of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, as a front against the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government of Heng Samrin.

Co-Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh told a group of Asean academics last week that his country at present would not join Asean and sign the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation because it wants to remain "neutral and non-aligned." Ranariddh said that Cambodia does not want to come out as part of one Indochina block to join the other bloc, Asean. But he insisted that Cambodia still need assistance from Asean.

All Asean countries are members of the Non-aligned Movement (Nam) and Thailand's application for Nam membership will be approved very soon. Ranariddh's views very much reflects the position taken by the Funcinpec [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party, which won the majority in the May election. Separate discussions with senior members of Cambodian People's Party (CPP), however, revealed a different thinking. They all supported Cambodia joining Asean as soon as possible.

Information Minister Khieu Kanharit said Co-Prime Minister Hun Sen thinks Cambodia must become an Asean member without delay. "It is inevitable," he said. Deputy Foreign Minister Uch Kim-an said privately Cambodia wants to be integrated with the rest of Asean countries.

Given the Funcinpec Party's election victory and the dominant role played by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is expected to become a head of state of the new government in mid-September, Cambodia's attitude toward Asean would continue to be ambivalent at best. Some Phnom-Penh-based diplomats were perplexed by Cambodia's position as they could not imagine Cambodia being left out of Asean. "The future of Cambodia lies with Asean," said an Asean diplomat.

Judging from his numerous comments, Sihanouk's perception of the world is very much dictated by his experience and relations with the outside world during his reign in the 1950's to 1970's. A few diplomats, who met and held talks with the prince since his return, went as far as saying that he is living in the past. One of them said during a meeting with the Phnom Penh-based diplomats, Sihanouk entertained them with a film clip on the 1967 visit of Gen [General] Josip Broz Tito of the former Yugoslavia to Cambodia.

Sihanouk's eccentricity is well-known and as Cambodia's head of government, he could yield a considerable amount power and influence on the country's foreign policy. His preponderance on foreign affairs can cause repercussions to the new Cambodia. For one thing, the war-shattered country's future economic integration

with the region and world at large would depend on its links and cooperation with Asean.

But it seems that Cambodia has a split image of Asean. While it appreciates the leading Asean role in the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian conflict and its strong opposition of Vietnam's occupation in Cambodia, it is shying away from the grouping, which is considered as pro-West.

When Cambodian Foreign Minister Norodom Sirivut attended the Asean meeting as a special guest in Singapore recently, Asean was pleased and at the same time had high expectations. Sirivut did not mention whether Cambodia would join Asean but he managed to appeal to the regional grouping to provide assistance to his country including a request for uniforms for hundreds of thousands of demobilized troops as well as helping them with vocational and agricultural trainings.

Outside the Asean region, Sihanouk's position could also complicate Cambodia's future relations with the Asian economic tigers, namely South Korea and Taiwan, which have been investing in Cambodia. His intimate relations with the infamous North Korean leader, Kim Il-song, has effectively destroyed, at least for now, any prospect for recognition and opening of South Korea's diplomatic mission in Phnom Penh. Vietnam has recently established diplomatic ties with South Korea.

The prince's other predicament has been his desire to see Cambodia remaining a Francophile country. But given the popularity of the English language in Cambodia, especially among the young generation in the postwar period, it is doubtful whether the prince's dream would be attained. With Cambodia joining Asean, which uses English as the official language of communication, it would promote the use of the international language in the country and in the process could further dilute the French, which used to be Cambodia's most popular foreign language.

It is ironical that Cambodia should express a reservation toward Asean at this juncture. In the post Cold-war period, when the ideological and political obstacles no longer exist, the prince still uses it as justification to keep Asean at a distance. Even Asean's former arch enemies Vietnam and Laos recognized Asean and signed the treaty and become observers last year. They both express the desire to join Asean as soon as possible despite their less- dynamic economies.

Finally, Asean is also expanding its membership to include all 10 countries in Southeast Asia. The new Cambodia that has been recognized worldwide as a democratic and market-oriented country, albeit poor and backward, should be the first to join Asean and not last, as other countries in the region are seeking for legitimacy.

Agricultural Activities for End of Aug Reported

BK2608074793 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Aug 93

[Text] According to a report by the Agronomy Department, by the fourth week of August, our compatriot peasants nationwide have transplanted and seeded over 725,500 hectares, or over 34 percent of the plan. Compared with the same period last year, this represents an increase of more than 96,600 hectares.

Included in this figure are 93,300 hectares of early rice, over 170,600 hectares of ordinary rice, over 72,709 hectares of late rice, over 22,000 hectares of farm rice, and over 12,20 hectares of floating rice. The report also says that a number of provinces and cities are currently facing natural disasters which are affecting our peasants' crops. For example, in Kompong Speu Province over 500 hectares have been damaged; in Svay Rieng Province over 490 hectares have been destroyed by insects and rats.

Indonesia

Daily: Increasing U.S. Pressure 'Irrational'

BK2508135593 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 13 Aug 93 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Pressure on Indonesia Is Becoming More Irrational"]

[Text] The pressures applied by developed nations on their developing counterparts were seen as only a normal practise over the last two decades. The developing nations are weaker in terms of their bargaining power [preceeding two words in English] and almost all of the developed nations' requests were accepted in the end, even though negative results would result in the political, economic and social aspects.

The developed nations, who consider themselves as the superpowers, would easily suppress the developing nations for their own ends. Besides, the developing nations have been continuously confronted with difficulties.

For example, American and European farmers were facing certain problems and the final outcome indicated that they were the ones who suffered.

A worrying incident occurred five years ago when the United States was then active in its anti-palm oil campaign. During that crucial period, that issue of palm oil consumers being plagued with drastically high cholesterol content was greatly highlighted.

The anti-palm oil campaign adversely affected Indonesia and Malaysia—the two major palm oil producers. The campaign launched by the United States had a long-term negative effect.

Indonesian and Malaysia were forced to cooperate in their effort to undertake counter campaign measures. Technically speaking, through a long and hard struggle—economically and politically—it was then acknowledged that the anti-palm oil campaign launched by the U.S. was only a ploy to protect its own soybean farmers, who were already on the brink of being 'bankrupt' as a result of the fast expanding palm oil market.

It could be clearly observed that the anti-palm oil campaign undertaken by the U.S. was an unfair action. Since then a question arose: who has the courage to pass judgement on the U.S. for its unfair action?

Then, there was another action by the U.S. which resulted in our losses and it concerned the distribution of films. In recent years, the U.S. with its "superiority complex" attitude, continued to pressure the developing nations urging them to open their markets wider for U.S.-produced films.

Numerous developing nations which could not endure the pressure yielded to the U.S. and opened their markets wider for the superpower's products. After undergoing the experience with regard to the U.S. films issue and the threat thrown out by the U.S. concerning limits on textile imports, Indonesia finally bowed and opened its doors wider to U.S.-produced films.

The wider distribution of U.S.-produced films was considered as having a negative effect on the national film industry's film production, which declined sharply. Thus, it was clearly observed that the U.S. pressuring of Indonesia was an act aimed only at satisfying its economic well-being.

The most recent threat by the U.S. was to withdraw the GSP (Generalized System of Preferences) [expansion published in English] facilities which Indonesia has long appreciated. The U.S. links that threat to the issues of human rights, labor problems and democracy in Indonesia. The U.S. threatened to withdraw the GSP facilities by using the labor problems as its cause. Is it then rational to link labor problems with the GSP?

In fact, the U.S. is currently undergoing a period of economic stress due to its constantly swelling deficit in expenditure and its increasing unemployment rate. In trying to quell such problems, there was no other alternative but to drastically reduce its imports. As a result of such a situation, it would be easy then to surmise that the superpower's pressures and threats were because the country is currently facing a serious economic crisis.

As the question of the GSP comes from the U.S. itself and its economic situation is declining, then Indonesia need not worry over employing the services of a U.S. consultant to solve the ongoing problem. In our journey toward being self-reliant, we should immediately lessen our dependence on other nations.

Workshop on South China Sea Ends 25 Aug*BK2608014493 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] Participants to the the fourth workshop on the South China Sea that ended in Surabaya yesterday agreed to overcome bilateral and trilateral border problems by peaceful means. Speaking after the closing of the workshop "Managing A Potential Conflict in the South China Sea," Hasyim Jalal as coorganizer said the joint statement issued at the workshop consisted of 22 points, one of which was that the participants agreed to turn the potential conflict in the South China Sea into potential cooperation through dialogue based on various proposals formulated at the workshop. In addition, the participants attached importance to the 1991 Bandung statement and the ASEAN declaration issued in Manila in 1992. According to Hasyim Jalal, the two declarations stressed the need for the disputing parties to settle the conflict by peaceful means and refrain from using threats or force. The fourth workshop was attended by 54 participants from 10 countries, including ASEAN, China, Taiwan, and Laos.

Tonga Asked To Move Satellite to New Orbit*BK2008084593 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 6 Aug 93 p 3*

[Text] Auckland—Indonesia has refused to close down a satellite it is operating in a slot allocated to Tonga and has instead told Nukualofa to move its satellite to a new orbit, according to correspondence between the parties released Thursday. In a letter to Tonga Prime Minister Baron Vaea, Indonesia's Directorate General of Posts and Telecommunications says it would be "technically viable and economically wise," if Tonga moved its satellite. Tonga was told it had no right to make demands on Indonesia.

Jakarta appears to be defying international satellite regulations by basing its claim to the equatorial slot on the fact that its satellite arrived first. Tonga rejects this. It is the first time countries arguing over frequency rights in geostationary slots have got to the point of actually having satellites in the same position in the sky.

At issue is who ends up operating in C-band frequencies from a satellite parked at 134 degrees East, a position over the Western Pacific, north of the Indonesian Province of Irian Jaya. Tonga, by a filing process through the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), has had the rights to frequencies in the slot since 1990. But last year a private Indonesian operator, P.T. [Company Limited] Pacific Satelit Nusantara (PSN), purchased the eight-year-old Palapa B-1 satellite, renamed it Pacific 1, and moved it to the slot.

Tonga's satellite operator, Friendly Islands Satellite Communications (Tongasat), licensed a U.S. company, Rimsat, to operate in the same. Its leased former Soviet Gorizont satellite Tongastar-1 was in position July 22. Vaea asked Indonesia to restrain PSN from operating on

C-band "since they will otherwise cause Tonga and Tongasat economic harm." Tongasat Managing Director Mats Nilson released Indonesia's reply Thursday.

The director for radio frequency monitoring and control of the Indonesian Directorate General of Post and Telecommunications, Raden Saksono Sudarso, said if there was interference, it will happen "between two satellites" and "in fact harmful to both networks of those satellites." "Therefore, we believe that if Tongasat truly plans to operate its satellite... it would be technically viable and economically wise to put it in one of the other orbital locations being requested to be registered by the administration of Tonga, where to date not any satellites was located yet (sic)," he wrote.

Sudarso said he was of the view that Tonga did not have any right to ask Indonesia to discontinue the use of Pacific 1 as there was no provision in radio regulations requiring the discontinuation of an operational satellite already in orbit. "In this case, if Tongasat insists to place its satellite in this location, any harmful interference to the Palapa Pacific 1 networks will be considered as the infringement of the international regulations," Sudarso wrote.

Nilson replied "it takes no expert knowledge of the radio regulations to understand that just because a nation operates a satellite first in a particular orbital position, that nation does not have a right to continue to do so, if another nation, which had reserved the use of that position through fulfilling the obligations of the radio regulations... now wishes to operate its assigned frequencies there."

He restated Tonga's claim to the frequency, saying under international regulations it could operate "without needing a successful coordination with Indonesia. The opposite is true for Indonesia."

General Supports Church Role in East Timor*BK2608095393 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 6 Aug 93 pp 1, 20*

[Text] Dili, 6 Aug—Armed Forces Commander General Feisal Tanjung said ongoing developments around the world do not indicate that it is going to be easy for us to face the future. This is because as international relations become closer, we also see the emergence of stiffer competition among the nations and this demands several prerequisites to overcome it.

In facing such a situation, he urged East Timorese not to display their weaknesses to other nations, as this only hampers any temporary improvement efforts. It is clearly immature conduct. Feisal spoke in a dialogue with government officials, military officers, religious leaders, and public figures when he visited the local Legislative Council on Thursday [5 August] during his two-day working visit to East Timor.

Feisal urged them to be realistic and accept the current reality where the central government and local administration have sacrificed much to develop the province. He asked the East Timorese government officials and civil servants to respect local cultures and customs. He asked them to act as the model for the community model in their social and daily lives. He also asked the Catholic Church to support the development efforts in this province. The church's central position in the traditional life of East Timorese allows it to assume the supportive role, he said.

Feisal said there are still many concepts manifested in the "language of the Church" which can enhance the "language of development" and therefore encourage members of society to give their best to the development objectives. He called for East Timorese to avoid religious, social, and political fanaticism and instead work together to maintain security and a better future.

Finally, Feisal cited five directives that should be observed by the government officials, military officers, religious, and community leaders in East Timor. He said that in a nation where Pancasila is the sole state ideology, since the integration in 1976, East Timorese have been allowed to keep their religion, adding that Indonesia recognizes Islam, Catholic and Protestant Christianity, Hinduism, and Buddhism. He called on the people to unite and tackle the task of developing the province. Feisal also called on all groups to concentrate their attention and intensify their efforts to improve the economic development in East Timor province so that more job opportunities would be created.

Commander: ABRI Avoids 'Sides' in Labor Issues

BK2608132993 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 12 Aug 93 p 1

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 12 August—Armed Forces Commander Feisal Tanjung said it is not true that there is no adequate protection for workers' right in Indonesia and ABRI [Armed Forces of the of Republic Indonesia] never took sides with any group when handling labor issues. "ABRI upholds the Constitution, protects the nation, and are always on the people's side," Gen. Feisal said to PEMBARUAN after a ceremony marking the massive promotions for several senior military officers at the ABRI headquarters in Cilangkap, on Thursday morning.

He said the Manpower Department is handling the current labor issue and the authorities involved in resolving the labor issue have a specific area to handle to settle the problem. Meanwhile, ABRI's Information Center chief, Brigadier General Sharwan Hamid, reiterated that ABRI would join in efforts to settle the problem when workers' protests are causing damage to public installations, getting out of control, and are threatening internal security.

Brig. Gen. Sharwan Hamid said "it does not matter to ABRI if workers submitted their demands for the protection of their rights or aired their aspirations within the limits of the existing mechanism of the government's labor laws." He added that security forces would become involved only when there is disorder during workers' demonstration.

He said that ABRI is in charge of protecting the government's assets and to ensure that they are not damaged by workers on strike, adding that it is not desirable to see places such as factories being destroyed when in the end nobody gains anything from that. The workers do not gain anything, even if the factories collapsed. The ABRI information chief also expressed the hope that leaders of workers' unions in industries do not exist as symbols only, but they should act as a bridge between the workers side and the management group to solve industrial disputes. [passage omitted]

Sudomo: Suharto Favors Nonmilitary Golkar Heads

BK2608141993 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 12 Aug 93 p 2

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—President Suharto, for some time, has been considering handing over the leadership of Golkar [Functional Group] to civilians, but politicians have failed to read the signals in the past, according to a close confidant of the president. "For a long time now, Suharto has thought about how civilians could play a bigger role in Golkar, including assuming the chairmanship role, but many people failed to grasp this," retired navy admiral Sudomo, chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council, said yesterday.

The statement by Sudomo, who is known to be close to the president, especially since he served in the cabinet for two five-year terms until last March, gave credence to speculations that the Golkar leadership will for the first time fall into the hands of a civilian. Sudomo's remarks were carried in a dispatch by the ANTARA News Agency.

The ruling organization is scheduled to hold its congress in October with the chief agenda being to elect a new chairman to replace Wahono, a retired army lieutenant general. Minister of Information Harmoko, a civilian, is currently the front runner among the possible candidates to take over the top post in Golkar. The other figures mentioned as possible candidates are all retired military officers including former home affairs minister Rudini and Harsudiono Hartas, the former chief for social and political affairs in the Armed Forces.

The outcome of the October election still largely depends on the wishes of President Suharto, whose position as Golkar's chief patron gives him the final say on any decisions taken. Sudomo said there should be no reason for anyone to object if a civilian is elected chairman at the congress. Nor should they fear that Golkar's political stance would weaken because it has proven itself able to

take the lead in developing and modernizing the nation. "The people will continue to choose Golkar (in general elections)," he said.

Golkar, founded with the help of the Army in 1964, has become the dominant political organization in Indonesia since President Suharto came to power in 1968. In the last general election last year, it won a convincing 68 percent of the total votes. The military has retained some control in Golkar by placing retired officers in the executive boards, both at the central and regional levels.

Sudomo said Golkar's next chairman need not necessarily come from the military because Indonesia is not in the hands of a military regime. He said opening the door to a civilian leader was in line with the Armed Forces (ABRI) policy to keep a low profile in its social and political roles. Sudomo however said there are some problems among the Indonesian civilian leadership.

Unlike the military, civilians have difficulties in making prompt decisions, he said. There is also no satisfactory process for leadership training for the civilians, he added. He said the role of civilians in social and political life in the country should be promoted and increased.

Responding to the opinions of several politicians and scholars that a new political format is needed, Sudomo said the current format was fine and thus there was no need for a change. He said there was no need to repeat the Law No. 3/1985 which limits general election contestants to the two political parties and Golkar.

Dissidents Propose Talks With Government Leaders

BK2508035993 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 16 Aug 93 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Staunch critics of the government grouped in the Petisi 50 [Petition of 50] organization proposed yesterday a dialogue among the country's "wise statesmen" to help the nation overcome its problems and prepare for immense future challenges. This dialogue, Petisi 50 said, could be launched by a meeting between President Suharto and Abdul Haris Nasution, the nation's most senior living army general who became the most ardent critic of the government.

"Going by public expectations, we proposed that this process of consultation be initiated by a meeting of the two New Order figures—Suharto and Nasution," the group said yesterday in a statement read at a meeting at the house of former Jakarta governor Ali Sadikin. "This way, we hope all the problems this nation and our people face could, through informal yet statesmanship fashion, be solved thoroughly, peacefully by them aside from their respective positions," it said.

The statement, made in conjunction with the nation's Independence Day which falls tomorrow, sounds more conciliatory than those Petisi 50 made in previous years and reflects the rapprochement process between the

group's members and the government which began two months ago. Suharto and Nasution met last month for the first time when the latter, who had been ostracized since the early 1970s, was invited to the Presidential Palace to attend an induction ceremony of military cadets.

The two men, both retired army generals, are regarded as the architects of the New Order administration, a phrase coined to distinguish it from the Old Order of President Sukarno. Nasution is one of the 50 signatories of the Petisi 50 which was formed in 1980 grouping retired generals, former government officials, scholars, [and] religious leaders who are critical of President Suharto's policies.

The group said the proposed dialogue among the "wise statesmen" is expected to launch political reforms which will be critical for Indonesia's future. "The country and the nation is sick," Sadikin said, adding that the nation's elder statesmen have the responsibility to create a healthy political system capable of dealing with future challenges. "We suggest that the government make the best of this momentum and have the magnanimity to involve those who have different opinions and are outside the government," Sadikin said. "The problems concern everyone and, therefore, all are responsible for the fate of their state and nation."

Eight group members who gathered at Sadikin's house said that the dialogue should address major issues such as the nation's constitution, the constitutionality of some of the trading monopolies granted to private companies, the present political laws and the election system, and the role of the Armed Forces. Some of the group's members said they remained skeptical about the government's motives in the highly publicized rapprochement and said its response to the Petisi 50 proposal for dialogue would show whether it is sincere.

"We will see whether the government is sincere in trying to cope with the nation's core problems or it is simply embracing us in a political maneuver," Retired Air Marshall Suyitno Sukirno said. Also attending the meeting were Chris Siner Key Timu, former police chief Hugeng Iman Santoso, and Retired Major General Azis Saleh.

Laos

Increased Cooperation With SRV Parliament Noted

BK2508140793 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 19 Aug 93 p 3

[Article by Viset Savengsuksa: "International Cooperation Between the National Assemblies of Laos and Vietnam"]

[Text] In viewing the friendship, special solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam,

one cannot overlook the ever-increasing cooperation between the parliaments of these two countries in the international arena.

At their official talks held at the National Assembly hall on 16 August, Saman Vi-gnaket, chairman of the National Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and Nong Duc Manh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, highly valued the cooperation in the international arena between the two sides. They also saw the objective need to further hold aloft the quality of such cooperation, thereby appropriately contributing to the struggle for peace, stability, international security, and cooperation among all nations in the world as well as in Southeast Asia.

I am of the view that the cooperation in the international arena raised by the chairmen of the National Assemblies of the two countries in their talks on 16 August conforms to the common strategy of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU], calling on the parliament of each country to step up international activity, to coordinate with the administrative organization, and to regard interparliamentary cooperation as cooperation between people and people. At its 88th conference held in Stockholm, Sweden, late last year, the IPU encouraged parliaments and legislative institutions of all countries to make active contributions to defining foreign policies by setting up bilateral and multilateral relations among parliamentary circles and interparliamentary friendship organizations, ensuring that parliamentary members be included in national delegations sent to attend international or regional conferences, and taking the initiative in translating the UN policy of carrying out the struggle for peace and humanitarianism.

As members of the IPU, the National Assemblies of LPDR and the SRV have consistently consulted and cooperated with each other in appropriately expressing views on many important international issues. From the 83d conference of the IPU in Cyprus in 1990 to the 89th IPU conference in New Delhi, India, in April this year, the delegations of the National Assemblies of the LPDR and the SRV joined hands with each other in discussing issues regarding democracy, peace and security, disarmament, education, culture and society, narcotics, technology, rights of children and women, people, and so forth.

In September 1992, the parliamentary delegations of the LPDR and the SRV were invited to attend the 13th conference of the Asean Interparliamentary Organization (AIPO). The participation in the said AIPO conference by the parliamentary delegations from the LPDR and the SRV served to further strengthen the friendship and cooperation among the nations in Southeast Asia and promote the policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation pursued by the governments of the two countries, aimed at increasing relations and cooperation with other countries in Southeast Asia. The application to become members of the Bali treaty in 1992 by the LPDR and the SRV has also paved the way for the improvement of

relations among the peoples in this region, who are represented by their parliaments.

At the said special meeting with the AIPO member countries, the parliamentary delegations of the LPDR and the SRV pointed out the strong aspirations of the Lao and Vietnamese peoples to live in an atmosphere of peace and friendship with other peoples in the neighboring countries and in countries throughout the world. In the meantime, the AIPO also expressed the intention of promoting relations and cooperation between the ASEAN grouping and Laos and Vietnam and between the AIPO and the parliaments of Laos and Vietnam. Early this year, the AIPO delegation comprising parliamentary delegates from Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand paid official friendship visits to Laos and Vietnam. In the same month, the parliamentary delegations of the LPDR and the SRV were also invited to attend the 52d meeting of the executive council of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Union (APPU) in Manila. The meeting unanimously adopted two resolutions hailing the comprehensive achievements made by the LPDR and the SRV in carrying out the restructuring, especially in broadening relations and cooperation with foreign countries. The APPU also expressed its readiness to admit Laos and Vietnam as its members.

In the near future, parliamentary delegations from Laos and Vietnam are invited to attend the 28th APPU congress in Nauru, the 14th AIPO congress in Kuala Lumpur, and the 90th IPU congress in Canberra.

The official friendship visit to the LPDR by the delegation of the SRV National Assembly led by its chairman, Nong Duc Manh, constituted an excellent opportunity for the two sides to further tighten the friendship, special solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, thereby serving to increase cooperation in the international arena between the Lao and Vietnamese parliaments.

Foreign Minister Receives Libyan Ambassador

BK2508073593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] During his trip to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], Salih Muhammad al-Hawshi, secretary of the Libya's People's Committee attached to the (?People's Committee Affairs) Office and concurrently ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR, called on Somsavat Lengsavat, minister of foreign affairs, in Vientiane capital on the morning of 24 August. The guest and the host exchanged views on relations and cooperation in the past as well as in the immediate future and on the long-term basis. They believe that ties and cooperation should be further broadened and enhanced for the benefits of the two peoples.

Salih Muhammad al-Hawshi has been designated Libyan ambassador to Laos with the chancellery in the Hanoi, capital of Vietnam.

Assembly Chairman Receives Envoy

BK2608034093 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] This morning at the National Assembly Hall, Saman Vi-gnaket, chairman of the National Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], received a courtesy call from Salih Mohammad al-Hawshi, secretary of the People's Committee attached to the (?People's Affairs Committee) Office of Libya and concurrently ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Libya to Laos with its chancellery in Hanoi, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The conversation between the guest and host focussed on the promotion and expansion of friendship ties between the two national assemblies. Both sides concurred on improving bilateral relations and to support each other in the future. They also discussed several other issues of mutual interest.

Finance Minister Receives ADB Director

BK2508035893 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 24 Aug 93

[Text] This evening in the capital of Vientiane, Finance Minister Khamsai Souphanouvong received [name indistinct], executive director of the Asian Development Bank [ADB]. The ADB executive director is on his official visit to Laos from 18 to 24 August.

The minister and the guest exchanged views on developments concerning the implementation of projects and budgets from the ADB. They also discussed the direction of relations and cooperation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the ADB in the future. The ADB executive is of the view that the implementation of the LPDR renovation policy has been fairly successful, thus creating financial and monetary stability in the country, which helps attract more foreign investment to the LPDR.

At the invitation of Lao Finance Minister Khamsai Souphanouvong, the ADB executive director is making his first ever visit to Laos, after being elected leader of the Executive Committee of the ADB, of which the LPDR is a member.

The ADB executive director visited a number of state enterprises in Vientiane, including the Lao Electricity Company and the Lao Water Works Company, and some projects that use ADB funds. He reiterated that his visit to Laos has helped him better understand the real situation in this country and the policy of the Lao Government. He said this would serve as the base for the ADB Executive Committee to provide financial support for the implementation of strategic plans for the development in the LPDR from now until 2000.

Province Forms Narcotics Control Committee

BK2508055893 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] On 23 August, the Administrative Committee of Luang Namtha Province set up a Narcotics Control and Suppression Committee for its province. The committee comprises seven members and is chaired by Lieutenant Colonel Bounthong, chief of the provincial public security forces command. The committee's job is to collect information about drug producers and consumers. It is authorized to coordinate with various administrations at the grass-roots level to educate and train people to understand the negative consequences of addictive narcotics. The committee also has a duty to inspect and destroy marijuana plantations, find other permanent careers for marijuana planters, and encourage them to plant other types of goods-oriented crops with a view to controlling, suppressing, and putting a complete end to opium production in the province.

Philippines**Manila Invites NDF To Continue Talks in SRV**

HK2508152093 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in Tagalog 1130 GMT 25 Aug 93

[From the "ABC-DWET News Program"]

[Text] The government will continue talks with National Democratic Front [NDF] leaders. The government will do this despite a challenge to the authority of Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] leader Jose Maria Sison.

The government today extended an invitation to the NDF for the second round of peace talks to be held in Vietnam. Former Ambassador Howard Dee, head of the government negotiating panel, said the invitation is contained in a fax message and letter to be sent to the communist leaders now based in Utrecht, the Netherlands.

Congressman Jose Yap, on the other hand, is confident the exploratory talks will start before October, despite a rift within the CPP.

Congressman Yap led the government panel in talks with Sison in the Netherlands last year.

MNLF Chairman Views Zamboanga, Basilan Incidents

HK2708065093 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 22 Aug 93

[Telephone interview with Nur Misuari, Moro National Liberation Front chairman, by Rey Langit on the "Liberty in Action" program; live, in progress; italicized passages in English]

[Excerpts] [Rey Langit] Twenty-one Philippine Marines have killed in Zamboanga City, 14 have been hospitalized, two have been confined due to shrapnel wounds, apparently caused by the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF]. Any reaction to this?

[Nur Misuari] *In the first place, this is the only time that I came to know about this incident in Basilan although I have always been issuing some words of caution to the Philippine authorities, telling them that the situation in Mindanao, specifically in Basilan and the neighboring areas, is quite volatile and very dangerous. So I always insisted, I said, let us not delay with the peace talks. Let get rid of these unnecessary obstacles created by Miss Yorac [National Unification Commission chairperson Haydee Yorac]. Let us go ahead with the peace talks right away to give the people some kind of an assurance that things are moving in the right direction.*

As a matter of fact, recently I have had some talks with some officials from the Philippine government. Of course I cannot divulge their identities. I told them just about less than a week ago, I said, please try to speed up the peace process because I am terribly afraid that things might get out of hand. This is exactly what I was telling them. I said that the Basilan situation is very explosive. It might engulf the rest of Mindanao, something which nobody wants to happen, of course. Well, I don't know what will happen to the whole country. Now that the economy is in bad shape and the national debt has now risen to more than P53 billion [Philippine pesos], according the Radio Veritas [radio station] recently.

[Langit] *Chairman, would you have a direct hand or control in order to prevent the situation from getting complicated, considering that 21 have already died?*

[Misuari] *Well, really, in fact, I am honest in saying that I would have wished that this incident would not have happened at all. I know that it is bad and the people do not want this to happen. We should tell the military, especially in Basilan, to return to their camps. The MNLF, on their part and even without giving them directives, will remain in their camp because there is an outstanding order from me as commander-in-chief of the Bangsa Moro Armed Forces, that during this peace process none of our forces should roam around and make any unnecessary provocation.*

[Langit] *Nur, let us take advantage of this opportunity. Mindanao can receive us at the moment. Would you like to address the MNLF regulars, considering that the events have been volatile and too complicated and many have already died while bombings have taken place? You might want to address this directly to your members. Go ahead please.*

[Misuari] *Well, Rey, I would like to tell not only the MNLF and our people and Mindanao but also the whole country to follow the wise counsel of the majority for the government forces not to go around. They should not go around, leave their camps, and make any provocation. As a matter of fact, what happened in Basilan has always*

been brought about by the unnecessary movement of forces like in Lantawan. Recently, the armed forces sent three battalions to occupy the area. You know that MNLF members have their own families somewhere in these places. If they are affected by the movement of forces, certainly, they will not be happy. Those concerned, particularly the Philippine armed forces and the MNLF regulars, are to stay in their camps and avoid provocation while we are still doing our best to consolidate the peace process. [passage omitted]

[Langit] *Is it true that you are amenable to holding the peace talks in the Philippines?*

[Misuari] *This is not true. Maybe these are just what others are making up. [sentence as heard] We have spoken with certain members of the Philippine panel but the details cannot yet be divulged. But I think that if this understanding holds through, I think very soon we will make a breakthrough and all of these hostilities, these antagonisms, all these fighting and bloodshed should be normalized so that the people can go back to again enjoy peace. And once there is peace, there is stability, then you can be sure economic prosperity will come and dawn and them. A lot of people are watching the political situation in Mindanao. They are waiting to invest a huge sum of money in Mindanao. [passage omitted]*

Alleged Corruption Divides 1 May Movement

HK2708032093 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 27 Aug 93 pp 1, 6

[Report by Gemma Tampus]

[Text] Members of the ruling council for Metro Manila and Rizal of the militant labor organization Kilusan Mayo Uno (KMU) [1 May Movement] yesterday broke its national federation, whose leaders they accused of being corrupt and divisive. At a press conference, the break-away group of seven council members said Leto Villar, chairman of the regional council for the National Capital Region and Rizal until he was suspended, sold out workers during collective bargaining negotiations with management of big companies.

Romy Castillo, council vice-chairman, said Villar and other KMU leaders whom he did not identify accepted bribes from employers amounting to millions of pesos. Castillo had no documents to support their charges but promised to present the evidence and a witness next week.

Villar denied the charges and tossed them back to the regional council members. He said he believed that the group that bolted was influenced by certain "political and ideological forces."

Despite the charges, Villar apparently still enjoys the confidence of the federation's national leadership. In an interview, KMU Chairman Crispin Beltran defended Villar, saying it was actually the breakaway group which violated KMU principles. "As far as we know, the charges are not true," Beltran said.

Last Wednesday, the KMU National Executive Council suspended all 32 members of the Metro Manila-Rizal council, including Villar himself. Beltran said, except for Villar, all of the members committed "massive factionalism" and acts which ran counter to the "orientation of the KMU structure."

According to insiders, the split was an offshoot of the widening rift in the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). They said Castillo's faction sympathized with the group headed by Felimon Lagman, which the military identifies as the secretary general of the party's Manila-Rizal regional committee. Lagman's group has declared autonomy from the CPP central committee and denounced Jose Ma Sison, the party's founder and chairman, for mishandling the organization.

Renato Magtubo, a member of the Metro Manila-Rizal regional council and president of Fortune Tobacco's workers' association, refused to confirm that the break-away was related to the struggle within CPP. He said, however, that the issue centered on their charges of corruption and factionalism of KMU national leaders.

Although there were fewer than 10 regional council members at yesterday's press conference, Castillo claimed that all 32 council members were behind them. He also said all of the unions affiliated with the regional council were supporting them. In fact, he said, it was the unions under the KMU local chapters which urged them to expose corruption within the organization.

The split could be a big blow to the labor movement. KMU has 700,000 members nationwide, Castillo said the Metro Manila-Rizal council consisted of 320 unions with 134,000 workers. These unions include those in Rubberworld Phils., Fortune Tobacco, Century Canning, Novelty Philippines and Manila Bay Spinning Mills.

Belying Castillo's claims, Beltran said many unions in Metro Manila and Rizal remained loyal to the KMU national leadership. He also said that, far from weakening the KMU, the split would be good for the labor federation. "Hindi hihina ang KMU dahil naalis na nga ang sagabal [KMU will not weaken anymore since the obstacle has been removed]," Beltran said.

Villar denied the KMU national council was being influenced by communist groups. "We maintain that the KMU is a legitimate trade union center and we have proven this throughout the years," he said.

Villar said he believed there were two groups which would be "very interested" in the breakup of KMU. One of them was the government because it wanted to eliminate any "militant orientation" in the labor movement. The other group was "political and ideological forces" which wanted to control labor groups.

Tension from the split erupted into violence yesterday. Unidentified men tried to break into the Kowloon House restaurant in Makati where the KMU national members.

Castillo did not rule out the possibility of another group being formed to replace the Metro Manila-Rizal council, although he said the followers needed yet to be consulted. Beltran said that the regional council would not be disbanded but that its leaders would be changed. Castillo said that, aside from Villar, the council would investigate other KMU national leaders including Beltran himself for corruption and abuse of authority.

Thailand

Army Asks To Search Separatist 'Bases' in Malaysia

BK2608023793 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Aug 93 pp A1, A4

[Excerpts] The Fourth Army has asked Malaysian authorities to allow the inspection of two jungle hideouts across the border which are believed to be used by Thai Muslim separatist guerrillas, the regional army chief said yesterday.

Lt Gen [Lieutenant General] Kitti Rattanachaya said one of the suspected bases was in Malaysia's Perak State and the other in Kelantan, which are located opposite Thailand's Yala and Narathiwat provinces.

"Malaysian authorities have previously been asked to check out the sites and we were told they were not used by separatist guerrillas. But this time we are seeking their permission to see for ourselves," Kitti said in an interview on Nation radio last night.

He said the military wanted the bases destroyed, but declined to say whether the army would attack the sites if it was confirmed they were guerrilla bases.

"I still cannot say. We have yet to discuss the matter with the Malaysian authorities. When an agreement is reached, we want these bases destroyed," Kitti said. [passage omitted]

Lt Gen Kitti, speaking after a meeting with senior security officials in the southern provinces, said: "The Fourth Army Region's responsibility is to track down the BRN (Barisan Revolusi Nasional) and PULO (Pattani United Liberation Organization). We will respond in kind—with guerrilla warfare."

Kitti said the regional army was fully prepared to employ large conventional forces against a guerrilla stronghold that straddles the Thai-Malaysian border in Yala.

"I believe Malaysian authorities will co-operate fully with us," he said.

Two helicopter gunships and rapid deployment force commandoes have been put on standby for possible aerial and ground assaults on secessionist hideouts.

"They (Malaysian authorities) have co-operated well in the past. For example, criminals had been arrested in Malaysia and handed over to us," Kitti said.

Some government officials had proposed the use of conventional forces to eliminate the secessionists, "but I told them there is still no need for such action". [passage omitted]

NSC Head Downplays Malaysian Link to Separatists

*BK2608025193 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Aug 93 p A7*

[Text] The head of the National Security Council [NSC] yesterday played down the southern army's claim that separatist rebels in the deep South are based in the northern Malaysian state of Kelantan. NSC Secretary-General Charan Kullawanit said the guerrillas may have some "friends" in the state, which is controlled by fundamentalist Muslim opposition politicians. But he said that does not necessarily mean that the secessionist movement has its headquarters outside Thailand.

Southern army chief Kitti Rattanachaya on Tuesday said the movement is based in Kelantan. Charan said cooperation between Thailand and Malaysia on security matters has been "very good."

During his visit to Thailand last week, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed denied support was being given to the Thai separatist movement from his country. He also pledged to cooperate with Thai authorities in suppressing border crimes.

Charan said the NSC learned of the possibility of terrorism in the deep South before a series of attacks took place there this month, but did not know when or where the attacks would occur. Charan spoke to reporters before leaving with Prime Minister Chuan Likphai for a 10-day trip to China.

Foreign Ministry To Open Embassy in Morocco

*BK2608015693 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
26 Aug 93 p 6*

[Text] Thailand will soon open an embassy in Rabat, Morocco, to further expand friendly relations with the northern African country, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday. A statement released by the ministry said the Cabinet on August 20 approved the ministry's proposal to open an embassy in Rabat.

The Royal Thai Embassy in Madrid Spain, has also reported that Morocco's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation has sent a letter welcoming Thailand's proposal to set up an embassy in Rabat in order to forge closer ties. The statement said Morocco and the other northern African countries of Mauritania, Algeria and Libya, having grouped into the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), will have increasing political and economic leverage in world politics.

These countries, which are rich in oil, were undertaking economic reforms and were also expanding their international trade, the statement said. It also said Morocco,

which is a major tourist destination and transport link in the region, could also serve as the gateway for Thai products to the AMU.

Morocco, a constitutional monarchy has a population of some 26.38 million, 99 per cent of whom are Muslims. Thailand and Morocco established diplomatic ties on October 4, 1985.

Thailand currently has a trade surplus with Morocco. Moroccan exports to Thailand include cotton, textiles, canned fish and electrical components while Thai exports to Morocco include thread for fishing equipment, rubber textiles, as well as electrical and machinery components.

Impact of Tariff Reduction on Films Viewed

*BK2608020293 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Aug 93 p B2*

[Text] The cabinet's decision to cut tariffs on imported film from Bt [baht] 30 to Bt10 will hammer a nail in the Thai movie industry's coffin, the president of the Foundation of the National Film Association of Thailand, Phaichit Suphawari said. "The cut will reduce the market share of Thai movies from 10 to two or three per cent only," Phaichit said.

At present, imported films account for 90 per cent of the total market share locally. Of the foreign films, at least 80 per cent come from Hong Kong, according to Phaichit.

Phaichit said the tariff cut will allow more Hong Kong movies to flood into the Thai market as the cost of importing foreign movies will clearly come down. He also said that as theatre owners and foreign movie importers are mostly the same persons or companies, they stand in every way to benefit from the import duty cut.

"On the contrary, when Thai movies are shown at most theatres in town, the profits are divided between the theatre owners and us, the producers. Thai movies will become less and less important from now on," Phaichit complained. The cabinet on Tuesday also cut tariffs on Thai movie film shot abroad from Bt15 to Bt1.50 per metre, a move to help local movie producers.

Phaichit said that's what his association has long desired. "We have asked several governments for ten years but received nothing. The reduction should have occurred much earlier," Phaichit said.

The import duty reduction on cinematographic films is one of the Thai government's responses to the threat of trade sanctions under Section 301 of the United States trade act pending a review of progress towards resolution of outstanding trade disputes. The sanctions may be implemented without further warning on August 30, though they are not expected.

At the end of July the US Trade Representative gave Thailand, currently on its Priority Foreign Countries (PFC) list, another month to bring its property rights,

pharmaceutical patent laws, and certain other tariff and non-tariff barriers in line with international standards and with the access provided Thai goods in US markets.

Foundation President Phaichit said he had earlier proposed that the government cut the tariff only on film originating in the US to satisfy their demands in the current bilateral trade disputes. "The government however said that every country must benefit equally from the tariff cuts, according to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) framework," Phaichit told THE NATION.

Phaichit said he also suggested that the government either control the importation of films or require that foreign producers import a certain percentage of Thai movies if their films are shown in Thailand. "To determine the number of imports would surely help Thai movie producers and let the industry survive," Phaichit said.

Phaichit added that Thai movie producers already face high costs of movie-making equipment. Also included in the cabinet's decision is the reduction of the 20-per-cent tariff on unexposed film, projectors and editing equipment to five per cent.

PRC Reportage on Chuan Likphai's Visit

WA2608160093

For PRC reportage on the visit to China by Prime Minister Chuan Likphai and his delegation, including reports on talks between Chuan and Premier Li Peng, and between Thai Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri and PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the China DAILY REPORT for 25 August and subsequent issues.

Vietnam

President Le Duc Anh Receives U.S. Congressmen

BK2708144593 Hanoi VNA in English 1431 GMT 27 Aug 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 27—President Le Duc Anh received here today Dave McCurdy, member of the House of Representatives' Defence Committee and James L. Chapman, member of the House of Representatives on a visit to Vietnam.

During the reception, Dave McCurdy informed the Vietnamese president of his visit to a number of countries in the region to exchange views on their economic cooperation and issues of common concern.

On the Vietnam-U.S. relations, he highly appreciated the Vietnamese Government's and people's efforts and goodwill in the settlement of humanitarian issues, especially the issue relating to the search of American servicemen missing in action in the Vietnam War (MIA). He also pointed to U.S. companies' possibilities in economic cooperation with Vietnam, particularly in the

field of oil and gas industry infrastructural construction, tourism and the supply of equipment and technology for environmental protection.

Dave McCurdy expressed his belief that the United States' embargo would be lifted and the normalization of the relations between the two countries would be established.

For his part, President Le Duc Anh welcomed the U.S. congressmen's visit to Vietnam and their efforts to promote the bilateral relations. He affirmed that Vietnam deeply sympathizes with the Congress's and the U.S. people's concerns to the MIA issue and would do its best to settle this issue for humanitarian purpose. Present at the reception were Vice Foreign Minister Le Mai and Deputy Head of the President's Office Hoang Tuan.

During its stay here, the delegation held talks with Vice Foreign Minister Le Mai on the issues of common concern.

Radio Notes U.S. Experts Find MIA Remains in Laos

BK2608115093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 26 Aug 93

[Text] U.S. experts have found human remains in military aircraft wreckage in Laos during a month-long search for traces of servicemen missing in action since the end of the war in neighboring Vietnam.

Nong Duc Manh Interviewed on Visit to Laos

BK2708082193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 27 Aug 93

[Interview with National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh by unidentified station correspondent; place, date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Dear chairman: It is known that you have successfully concluded an official visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. Could you tell us something about the results of the visit and the future cooperative relations between the National Assemblies of Vietnam and Laos?

[Nong Duc Manh] From 15 to 19 August 1993, our National Assembly delegation paid an official friendship visit to the LPDR at the invitation of Comrade Saman Vi-Gnaket, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolution Party [LPRP] and LPRD National Assembly chairman. It is possible to say that the visit was a fine success.

First, the result of the visit was a continuation of past successes achieved in strengthening the friendship, special unity, and comprehensive cooperative relations between Vietnam and Laos. It contributed to the implementation of agreements reached between the two countries in the past.

Second, the talks between the two National Assembly delegations as well as other activities helped to strengthen the mutual understanding further and in a more profound manner. With fraternity, camaraderie, and mutual trust, our Lao friends briefed us on their internal situation and their foreign relations. We are happy to realize that in implementing the LPRP's Fifth National Congress, the multiethnic Lao people have overcome difficulties and made significant achievements in all fields. Their economy has taken new steps in development, especially in agriculture, forestry, and investment cooperation with foreign countries. Political stability has been maintained. National defense and security have been strengthened. Our Lao friends also briefed us on their policy of diversifying their multilateral relations; their foreign relations for peace, stability, cooperation, and development; and other issues of mutual concern. We briefed them on the result of our renovation in all fields as well as our party and state's foreign policy. The two sides highly valued the achievements made by each country, and they consider those achievements as their own.

Third, this visit marked a new point in the process of strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between the National Assemblies of Vietnam and Laos. The newly-elected Lao National Assembly has passed the LPDR Constitution. The Assembly is now carrying out very important tasks to consolidate its organization and prepare agendas for its upcoming sessions, including draft laws on the organization of the state administration mechanism, investment, labor, and so forth. The Lao Assembly will strengthen its foreign relations with the national assemblies of all nations, especially with our National Assembly. It hopes that in the future, an appropriate cooperative forum will be set up to increase the effectiveness of each country's National Assembly.

During the visit, we informed them about changes in our National Assembly activities intended to implement successfully the renovation set forth by the Seventh National Party Congress. We also exchanged first-hand experiences drawn from our National Assembly's past activities.

Through negotiations and exchanges of views, we agreed to intensify comprehensive cooperation further, considering it a vivid symbol of the special friendship in the activities of the National Assemblies. We held that this is a very important and necessary issue. Later, our National Assembly, National Assembly Standing Committee, and other National Assembly committees will study concrete plans to make cooperation between the two National Assemblies more practical and efficient, especially in the areas of legislation construction, National Assembly cadre training, and information and experience exchanges to further heighten the working quality of each National Assembly.

[Correspondent] Could you tell us about your impressions of the Laos visit?

[Nong Duc Manh] This was not my first visit to Laos. But this official friendship visit to the LPDR left me with very good impressions and unforgettable memories of the land, its people, and the affection shown to me and my entourage by the Lao leadership and people. We are proud of the beautiful Lao country, with its well-known architectural projects that represent the unchanging unity and strength of Lao people from all ethnic communities. We visited Vat Phu Temple in Champassak Province. The temple was built dozens of decades ago. Laos is also a country of champa flowers and the energetic and loving Lam Vong Dancing. The dancing profoundly reflects Lao national characteristics and creates good feelings among hosts and guests. Laos is a country with a time-honored revolutionary tradition.

Though the visit was short, our Lao friends created favorable conditions for the delegation to visit many places and witness the changes in Laos in its renovation process, allowing us a further understanding of the advantages and difficulties that they must overcome in the future. From this visit, we are happy with all the achievements recorded by the Lao people in all fields. We also gained a further understanding of their difficulties with capital and personnel training.

Through the visit, we respect the owners of this beautiful country. They are hard working, honest, brave, loyal, and hospitable people. Wherever we went, from the capital of Vientiane to the sunshine of southern Laos, the Lao leadership and people treated us as dear brothers returning from a far away trip. The talks and working sessions were held in a solemn, warm, and honest manner. Through the talks, we further understand and trust in each other; in the path that was chosen by the parties and peoples of the two countries. I firmly believe that my aforementioned feelings are also the common impression of the delegation members.

We all know that Vietnam and Laos are still poor countries. We have to save for national construction. I think that it is easier for poor people to care and sympathize for one another. The two peoples of Vietnam and Laos have had a time-honored tradition of unity. We used to share wealth and woe in our former fight for national independence. Now this tradition needs to be further developed in each country's national construction and protection undertaking. That is the responsibility of ourselves and our children, for today and for the future. We have to fight tirelessly for the friendship, special unity, and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and carry out Uncle Ho's precious teaching: "With eternal love, big mountains can be conquered and great rivers overcome. The peoples of Lao and Vietnam have embedded their love in their hearts. Like the Red River and the Mekong River that will never run dry."

[Correspondent] Thank you, Chairman.

KR's New Massacres of Vietnamese Reported*BK2508114993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 24 Aug 93*

[Text] The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] reported that the Khmer Rouge [KR] continued to massacre Vietnamese residents in Cambodia. Here is our Radio editor's report.

Eric Falt, the UNTAC spokesman in Phnom Penh said that on about 4PM on 18 August, Khmer Rouge troops on two boats used guns to abduct four Vietnamese residents living in Kompong Chhnang Province, who was fishing on Tonle Sap River, near Chhnai Chheuteal Village. One of the people was set free after being detained for 24 hours. The three others were brutally beaten about their heads, and thrown into the river and fired at. Two died, and the third is still missing. The Khmer Rouge soldiers robbed them of their motorboat and some belongings. Within a week, the Khmer Rouge soldiers have conducted two massacres against Vietnamese residents. The previous killing took place in the Chhnok Tru fishing village, also in Kompong Chhnang Province.

Since July last year, the Khmer Rouge have committed ten reported massacres against Vietnamese residents in Cambodia, killing hundreds of people, and forcing more than 30,000 others to flee to the Vietnamese-Cambodian border. Victims this time are fishermen of Vietnamese origin, who have been given residential certificates by the Cambodian Government. These people fled Tonle Sap River area this April, and are just returning. According to UNTAC investigation, the criminals this time are the same ones who committed the previous crimes. This means their brutal nature remains unchanged. It also manifests their determination not to let any people of Vietnamese origin live in Cambodia, as said in a letter written by Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan.

The murders of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia by the Khmer Rouge remind the world of their crimes against the Cambodian people during the 1970s when they were in power. These acts then caused indignation in Vietnam and around the world. The two co-premiers of the Cambodian Interim National Government currently are on a visit to Vietnam. They are certain to discuss with Vietnam necessary measures to stop the bloody hands of the Khmer Rouge, and not letting them cause instability in Cambodia and undermine the existing solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two neighboring countries of Vietnam and Cambodia.

Editorial Hails Cambodian Leaders' Visit*BK2608071593 Hanoi VNA in English 0637 GMT
26 Aug 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 26—The daily NHAN DAN today runs an editorial saying that the just-concluded official friendship visit to Vietnam by the delegation of the Cambodian interim national government led by

co-premiers, Prince Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. [His Excellency] Hun Sen, marks a new step in the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia.

The editorial says:

'Vietnam welcomes the result of the general elections for a constituent National Assembly held by the United Nations last May and the establishment of the interim national government of Cambodia co-headed by Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Mr. Hun Sen as new step forward in the national integration and reconciliation process in Cambodia. We also welcome the foreign policy set out by Prince Norodom Sihanouk which aims to consolidate and strengthen the relations and the traditional cooperation between the two countries and peoples, and at the same time believe that under the leadership of Prince N. Sihanouk the Cambodian people will succeed in building Cambodia into a peaceful, independent, neutral and prosperous country'.

The paper continues:

'The Cambodian guests welcome the initial achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in their current renovation process and express their thanks to the Vietnamese Government and people for their positive contribution to the peace process in Cambodia and their strict respect for the implementation of the Paris peace agreement on Cambodia signed on October 23, 1991.

'The two sides laid stress on the importance of taking the bilateral relations and cooperation into a new stage of development on the basis of the Vietnam-Cambodia joint communique dated January 25, 1992 and agree to continue the relations and cooperation which the two sides deem appropriate.

'The Vietnam visit by the delegation of the Cambodian interim national government is a new and vivid manifestation of the fine traditional relations between the two countries in the new stage, contributing to strengthening mutual understanding and trust.

'The success of the visit is a new contribution to further strengthening the bilateral relation of friendship and traditional cooperation for peace, stability, development and cooperation in Southeast Asia and in the world', the editorial concludes.

Japan Repatriates Three Illegal Immigrants*BK2508074393 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in
Vietnamese 1200 GMT 22 Aug 93*

[Text] Recently at Noi Bai international airport, Japan turned over to Vietnam Le Dinh Tien, To Dinh Tuyen, and Nguyen Duc Dung—natives of Thu Duc precinct of Ho Chi Minh city—who had recently fled to Japan aboard a foreign vessel.

The Japanese once again affirmed that all those who illegally crossed the sea to Japan will never be allowed to

settle and work there nor will they be given allowances upon their return to their homeland. The Japanese Government has also proposed that cooperation be given by Vietnam in solving problems concerning the remaining numbers of detainees at refugee camps in Japan.

Cooperation Agreements Signed With Denmark

*BK2608064393 Hanoi VNA in English 0630 GMT
26 Aug 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 26—Three agreements on cooperation between Vietnam and Denmark were concluded in Hanoi on Wednesday as an outcome of a Danish Government delegation's visit to Vietnam.

The delegation is led by Ms. Pia Gjelleup, MP, acting president of the Finance Committee of the Danish Parliament.

The agreement on general provisions and procedures for bilateral cooperation and development was signed by Do Quoc Sam, minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Hello Degn, Danish minister for development cooperation.

The second, on Denmark's assistance in the second phase of the construction of the Hoang Thach Cement Plant, was signed by Minister of Construction Ngo Xuan Loc and Ms. Hello Degn and the third concerning investment assistance was signed by Dau Ngoc Xuan, minister, chairman of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment and Danish Finance Minister Mogens Lykketoft. Later in the day, the Danish delegation left Hanoi for HCM [Ho Chi Minh] City.

Relations With Asia Development Bank Reviewed

*BK2508120393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 24 Aug 93*

[Text] The Asia Development Bank [ADB] is prepared to loan Vietnam \$250 million. Here is our Radio editor's opinion.

Mr. (Morris Boad), director of the Information Division of the ADB said the ADB considered aid for Vietnam very important, and it is prepared to resume activities in Vietnam. According to Mr. (Boad), ADB has considered what existing establishments in Vietnam need to be restored. These are in an area of agriculture, irrigation, communications and transport, electricity distribution, and education.

Vietnam has had relations with ADB since 1975, but since 1976, the ADB has not given Vietnam any loans due to the United States' sanctions. After ten years of suspending its activities in Vietnam, the ADB in 1988 sent its first delegation to Vietnam to enquire into the economic situation. From then, it sent many specialist teams to Vietnam. By the end of 1992, as many as 50 delegations have come to Vietnam to prepare different

projects, including the restoration of the (rural) irrigation network, the wool supply in Ho Chi Minh City, restoring and broadening Saigon Port, and upgrading the road linking Ho Chi Minh City and Nha Trang City. By December 1992, the ADB has sent a program delegation led by Mr. (Morita), director of the ADB Program Division, to Vietnam to reach agreement with the Vietnamese Government on some projects which have been appraised. They included 10 programs for the 1993-94 loan period, capitalized at about \$400 million, 16 medium-term credit programs for 1994-97 capitalized at about \$1 billion, and 17 programs for technical assistance and investment in the fields on infrastructure, science and technology, informatics, and management to key branches of economic zone.

At this year annual ADB meeting in Manila, all members were willing to help Vietnam. The ADB President affirmed that the ADB should support Vietnam soon and in a steady way. He said it was the aspiration of all the ADB member countries to help Vietnam pay the debt that the former Saigon regime owed to the ADB. The former Saigon Administration became a member of ADB after its establishment in 1966.

'Reactionaries' in Ho Chi Minh City Tried

*BK2708041593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] The Supreme People's Court met in Ho Chi Minh City from 23-25 August to try a subversive group on three counts: attempting to overthrow the people's administration, illegal trading of explosives, and failure to report a crime. The 14 defendants were mostly overseas Vietnamese belonging to different counterrevolutionary groups who have banded together into the so-called "Vietnam Revolutionary Inter-Party" with Hoang Viet Cuong as chairman.

Their goal was to oppose the present process of renovation in Vietnam, abolish the Vietnamese Government, and set up the so-called interim government headed by this party. They took advantage of the open-door policy of the Vietnamese Government, continuously sent their accomplices back to Vietnam under the guise of tourists or visiting relatives to study the situation. They set up humanitarian organizations and incited citizens to start sabotage activities against the country.

At the end of 1992, Hoang Viet Cuong and his group met in the United States and decided to launch a Winter-Spring Campaign. They planned to start the campaign in Ho Chi Minh City and other cities of southern Vietnam in March 1993. To carry out this campaign, they set up the so-called "Council of Leaders of the Interim Government" led by Hoang Viet Cuong as chairman, Vu Quoc Hoa as prime minister, and Tran Tu alias Peter Tran vice prime minister. They also established high command in Hong Kong and Ho Chi Minh City directed by Tran Tu and Pham Anh Dung.

The vigilance of the Vietnamese Security Force prevented the act of sabotage of the reactionaries from occurring. All the reactionaries were captured, and 30 kilograms of explosives and other destructive materials were seized.

The court ruled that this was a crime of particular seriousness that violated the national security. It passed a life sentence on the three ringleaders, namely Tran Tu alias Peter Tran, Nguyen Van Muong alias Michael Van Nelson, and Do Huong alias Bui Hoang or Morris Bui. It sentenced three others to prison terms ranging from six to 20 years. Two others received 10 and 12 years for illegal trading of explosives and one was given three years in prison for failing to report a criminal act.

Assembly Standing Committee Meets 16-23 Aug

BK2608153293 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Aug 93

[Text of the communique from the National Assembly Standing Committee on its 16-23 August session—date not given]

[Text] The National Assembly's Standing Committee met from 16-23 August. Vice President of the State Nguyen Thi Binh attended the session.

I. The committee was briefed by a government representative on the implementation of the various laws adopted by the National Assembly's Third Session and on the views of the Nationalities Council and other National Assembly committees on this issue.

The committee praised the government and other agencies concerned for having made urgent efforts to prepare documents to direct the implementation of the various laws, particularly the laws on land and agricultural land use tax, as well as for having organized meetings to solicit the views of leading officials in the various localities.

The committee reminded the government and all ministries and sectors concerned of the need to promulgate the various sub-laws at an early date and provide close direction over implementation so these sub-laws can be applied to life and bring about results soon.

II. After having been briefed by a government representative on the consequences arising from the serious drought in a number of southern provinces, the committee expressed deep sympathy to our compatriots in the above-mentioned provinces and commended them for their efforts to overcome difficulties arising from this natural disaster. The committee was convinced that thanks to their spirit of self-reliance and self-sufficiency and with the assistance provided by the government and central sectors, our compatriots would quickly restore production and stabilize their daily lives.

III. The committee reviewed reports submitted by the government, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Organ of Control on the results of the

campaign against corruption and smuggling. The committee noted that in the first half of 1993, the government and law enforcement agencies at the central and local levels have coordinated action in a relatively satisfactory manner on that front. As a result, they have dealt with a number of corruption and smuggling cases.

The number of cases tried in the past six months is greater than that during the latter half of 1992. The results, however, remain low. Corruption and smuggling still prevail. Investigation, prosecution, and trial still lag behind. The people are still not satisfied with those results.

For the campaign against corruption and smuggling to yield effective results, efforts are needed to set up new economic organization and management mechanisms, as well as clearly define the responsibilities of heads of state agencies, economic units, mass societies, and people's organizations.

The committee called on the government and all agencies and local authorities concerned to uphold the sense of responsibility and take resolute and uniform measures to intensify this campaign. At the same time, it is necessary to work out measures to settle once for all a number of major cases.

IV. The committee heard a government report on the application of the new wage system. It requested the government to consider amending, supplementing, or adjusting some irrationalities in the application of this new wage system.

V. After having reviewed a government report summing up the views contributed by the National Assembly deputies on the draft laws on state-run business institutions and business bankruptcy, the committee instructed the Draft Law Compilation Committee and the National Assembly's Economic and Budget Committee to continue reviewing those draft laws and solicit the opinions of all sectors and echelons before submitting them to the Fourth Session of the National Assembly for consideration.

VI. The committee was briefed by representatives of the government and the Supreme People's Court on the project relating to the organization of the Economic Court. The committee agreed with the proposal to incorporate this court into the people's court system. The committee instructed the government, the Supreme People's Court, and the National Assembly's Judiciary Committee to continue perfecting all necessary legal documents prior to submitting them to the committee for consideration.

VII. The committee reviewed a government report on the draft law on environmental protection and deemed it necessary to promulgate this legal document at an early date to create the legal grounds for supporting operations aimed at preserving, exploiting, and making rational use of the environment to meet national construction and defense goals. The committee instructed the Government Draft Law Compilation Committee to coordinate action with the National

Assembly's Science, Technology, and Environment Committee and continue reviewing this draft law before submitting it to the forthcoming session of the National Assembly for decision.

VIII. The committee adopted the regulations governing the granting of diplomatic immunities to diplomatic missions, consulates, and representatives of international organizations in Vietnam. The promulgation of these regulations testifies to the seriousness of our state in implementing international conventions to guarantee the legitimate interests of foreign representations in Vietnam, thus contributing to strengthening the cooperative ties between our country and other nations.

IX. The committee was briefed on the results of the official visit to Vietnam from 30 July-1 August 1993 by the delegation of the State of Palestine led by His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The committee welcomed the results of the visit and believed that this event has helped strengthen the solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two governments and peoples.

X. The committee was briefed on the results of the visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] from 15-19 August 1993 by our country's National Assembly delegation led by National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Nanh. The committee warmly welcomed and highly valued the fine results of the visit because it has contributed to further strengthening the traditional special friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and National Assemblies. The visit has asserted the common desire of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the LPDR to continue broadening their friendly and cooperative ties on the principle of equality and mutual benefit with all nations, thus positively contributing to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, cooperation, and development.

Do Muoi's Visit to Ho Chi Minh City Reported

BK2508154193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Aug 93

[Report by Station Correspondence Dao Nguyen on working visit of Party General Secretary Do Muoi to Ho Chi Minh City; date not given]

[Summary] "Ho Chi Minh City is an important economic and cultural center of the country. After two years of implementing the 7th Party Congress resolution, the city has obtained a satisfactory growth rate. Industrial production grew at an average rate of 14 percent rate". The general living standard of people of Ho Chi Minh City has improved significantly, and 45 percent of families living in the city are now considered as belonging to wealthy or middle-income categories.

"At their meetings with Party General Secretary Do Muoi, the businessmen from state-owned and private enterprises alike, expressed their views on the issues of

import-export management, financial and banking regulations, antismuggling activities, and some other issues". The comrade general secretary paid special attention to the learning experiences of the business and production establishments in order to find new models of management mechanisms and the role of state enterprises in the multisectorial economy. The comrade general secretary hailed the results achieved by Ho Chi Minh City, and its contributions to measures to raise capital, to marketing, and to cooperation among establishments and between the state and business.

"Visiting Nhon Hoa Measuring Scale Production Cooperative in Binh Thanh Precinct, Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi urged the cooperative leaders to continue to diversify their products and utilize new technologies in production". The comrade general secretary also reminded the leaders of the state-run establishments to "develop the leadership role of the party in state business establishments, to reform management mechanism in a way that institutionalizes the workers' right of mastery".

Speaking on measures to cope with smuggled goods from foreign countries, the comrade general secretary said "apart from measures such as improving quality and reducing costs, the public security and market control forces need to bring about measures to control the foreign goods market in the city and punish severely agencies, enterprises, and individuals who illegally deal in foreign goods".

Comrade Do Muoi also urged the banking sector of the city to strive to be the center of all business monetary transactions as well as a training source for the shareholding banking system. "Comrade Do Muoi wished that in developing past achievements, Ho Chi Minh City would continue to overcome all shortcomings in business, production, and distribution, develop its potentials so as to advance socioeconomic development, and contribute its part in building up a prosperous people, a steadfast country, and an advanced society".

Do Muoi Visits Song Be, Tay Ninh 14-17 Aug

BK2608131793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Aug 93

[Report by station correspondent Dao Nguyen on the visit by Secretary General Do Muoi and Dao Duy Tung, Political Bureau member, to Song Be and Tay Ninh Provinces on 14-17 August]

[Summary from poor reception] "At meetings with the leaders of state-managed establishment, private business establishments, and shareholding companies in Song Be, Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi stressed that the provincial authority must help business establishments with their purchases of more machinery and technical equipment capable of producing high quality products, as well as machinery that can process agro-forestry products".

While visiting a rubber processing plant under the Dau Tieng Rubber Corporation, the comrade secretary general reminded company leaders to pay more attention to research for new products and to assist their subsidiary cooperatives. Comrade Do Muoi also praised Song Be Province for having done well its renovation task, but noted it still has to enhance its production technologies. It has to strive to advance in the economic front to bring more benefits to every family and to the country. He said: "Once Vietnam gets to the market, it has to win, because we always fight to win." He also urged Song Be authorities and businessmen to strive to double the per capital income of local people by the year 1995.

Comrade Do Muoi and Comrade Dao Duy Tung discussed the issues of quick development of sugarcane acreage and construction of more sugar production plants with local authorities in Tay Ninh Province. He said: "Tay Ninh could become the leader of the country in the sugar industry since it has suitable soil and a long period of sunshine, which makes sugarcane growing possible all year round. In sugarcane cultivation, local farmers should not rely only on natural sources of water. They should strive to utilize underground water and water from Dau Tieng Lake." Comrade Do Muoi warmly conversed with some farmers at Nuoc Trong Sugarcane Farm and enquired about their current harvest.

Comrade Do Muoi visited troops at Sa Mat Border Post in Tan Bien District and reminded the soldiers to pay attention to enhancing economic production activities and improving their living standard. At the temple of Cao Dai Religious Sect, Monarch Thuong Thu Thanh and many Cao Dai disciples welcomed the comrade secretary general. Do Muoi said: "I highly value the patriotic spirit and the unconquered tradition of compatriots of Tay Ninh, including the dignitaries and followers of Cao Dai who have contributed to the struggle for independence and freedom of our fatherland. I wish that the Management Council, the dignitaries, and all followers of Cao Dai will strive to develop a patriotic tradition, enhance the national solidarity block, fulfill both religious and citizen's obligations, and contribute to the building of a prosperous people, a steadfast state, and an advanced society."

Premier, Provincial Leaders View Economic Growth

BK2608102993 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 21 Aug 93

[Text] To continue its program encompassing various regions around the entire country, the government held various working sessions with leaders of 23 northern provinces and cities, from Ha Tinh northward, in Hanoi on 20 and 21 August on the course for socioeconomic development for 1994 and 1995 and on a program to actively carry out rural socioeconomic renovation and development in accordance with the Central Committee's fifth plenum resolution.

These working sessions were alternately presided over by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and Deputy Prime Ministers Phan Van Khai, Nguyen Khanh and Tran Duc Luong.

Those attending these sessions examined and evaluated the situation regarding the implementation of a 3-year 1991-93 program and analyzed the reasons for results obtained as well as for those difficulties and shortcomings which still persist.

The participants noted that despite being divided into two clearly visible regions, namely lowlands and midlands, northern provinces—which also include Ha Tinh and Nghe An Provinces and the Bac Bac mountain region and which is imbued with different natural socioeconomic characteristics—have huge potential and common strengths which are very promising for cooperation in joint development.

The Bac Bo lowland and midland regions are places where many political, industrial, trade, service, cultural, scientific, and technical centers are located. These centers play a pivotal role in the regions and are of paramount significance for national development. These regions have many local and international communication links. They have high potential in natural resources and mineral ores, high intellectual standards, and a large contingent of intellectuals, scientific and technical workers. Northern mountain provinces occupy an important position, both economically and in terms of national defense. They have high potential for bringing agriculture, forestry, and energy and mining industries into full play. There are over 1 million hectares of land available in these regions for long-term industrial crops and indigenous crops and another 1 million hectares of land where pulp and fibrous trees can be planted.

Although there are large water reservoirs which are being used for hydroelectric generation and which account for 54 percent of the country's total hydropower capacity, and there is a wide variety of mineral ores, the economic results obtained by these regions over the past 3 years did not agree with their potentials. Their economic growth was slow and their economic growth rate was below the country's average level.

On the basis of analyzing the reasons for achievements attained, as well as for shortcomings and economic difficulties encountered, the participants unanimously agreed on those targets set forth by the government for socioeconomic development in the northern region for 1994 and 1995. This was especially true on the government's guideline for linking industry with agriculture, forestry, and fishing, which calls for several things: improvement in the economic structures of various regions; achieving a fast increase in gross production value and national revenue; mustering local investment capital in conjunction with efforts to obtain foreign investment capital so as to renovate and upgrade socioeconomic infrastructure; drastically improving the rate of cultural, educational, and health development in

various regions in the period ahead; and delineating the responsibilities of various echelons, sectors, and localities in tackling existing difficulties.

Addressing the participants, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet highlighted new advantages and opportunities, and pointed out those new difficulties and challenges which require various areas to act with determination and take concrete measures to overcome these situations. They should prepare a socioeconomic plan for 1994 and 1995 in accordance with a new spirit which calls for faster and much steadier development than in previous years.

The prime minister emphatically pointed out that the northern provinces' potential for carrying out agricultural, forestry, and fishing development is still very great. In addition to rice and other food crops, the northern provinces should develop the planting of industrial crops and fruit trees. Those provinces along the coast should improve their aquaculture, crop cultivation, and livestock breeding. They should expand traditional handicraft branches and processing industries if they are to improve the value of their agricultural, forestry, and marine products. Localities should overcome the shortcomings displayed in their socioeconomic development planning. Especially, they should avoid the lack of concentration and cooperation in carrying out overall development in their respective regions and in the entire country. They should make capital investment promptly to increase their production capability so as to create large quantities of marketable products under the development plan for the next two years.

Along with their economic development plans, localities should adopt concrete measures and criteria in addressing the poor state of roads, schools, and public health stations and in coping with the needs of the residents. In the time to come, various provinces, especially those in the mountain regions, should develop their strengths in scientific and technical potential, in their intellectual manpower, in their capabilities in machinery, in the manufacture of high-level consumer goods, cement, pottery and ceramics, and in food processing, as well as their potential for expanding their trade cooperation with other countries. All these measures are designed to create large quantities of high-quality goods so as to quickly increase exports and meet requirements for domestic consumption. This positive course of action will contribute greatly to successfully implementing the national strategy for economic stabilization and development until 2000.

Foreign Minister Receives Kuwaiti Special Envoy

*BK2608155393 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT
26 Aug 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 26—Kuwait's Ambassador Salim Jabir Ahmed al-Sabah, special envoy of Kuwait's first deputy premier and foreign minister, has paid a four-day visit to Vietnam ended today. The special envoy was received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam who on this occasion received a letter from Kuwaiti

First Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmed al-Jabir al-Sabah. He informed the Vietnamese foreign minister of the situation in Kuwait and discussed measures to further develop friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam expressed the Vietnamese Government and people's sincere thanks to the Kuwaiti state, government and people for their valuable assistance to Vietnam in the past as well as at present. He renewed Vietnam's wish to broaden her friendly and cooperative relations with Kuwait in all fields. The Kuwaiti special envoy met with representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Health and the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment.

Vo Van Kiet Meets With Departing Algerian Envoy

*BK2608153593 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT
26 Aug 93*

[Excerpt] Hanoi VNA August 26—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet received here this afternoon Algerian Ambassador Mohamed Lamari who paid him a farewell visit before ending his term of office in Vietnam. Speaking to the Algerian diplomat, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet [word indistinct] that Vietnam and Algeria share many historical similarities and have always supported each other in the struggle against foreign aggressors as well as [words indistinct]. He expressed his satisfaction at the fine development of the two countries' relations, especially in economic and cultural fields, which, he hoped, would contribute to the construction and development in both countries. He shared with the Algerian ambassador over the difficulties which the Algerian people are facing to and expressed his firm belief that the Algerian people would overcome those difficulties and hardships.

For his part, Ambassador Mohamed Lamari noted with satisfaction at the constant consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He said that work constructed by Vietnamese workers in Algeria will be forever vivid manifestations of that friendship. He confirmed that the Algerian Government and people have granted and will grant the Vietnamese people their fraternal [word indistinct] trust and cooperation and they want to share with the Vietnamese people good experiences in different fields, notably those in oil and gas industry. Also today, Vice President Mme Nguyen Thi Binh received the Algerian ambassador. [passage omitted]

Vo Van Kiet Receives Outgoing Romanian Envoy

*BK2608094393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in
Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Aug 93*

[Text] Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet received and cordially talked with Romanian Ambassador Cristian Mocanu at the government office, when the latter called on him on the afternoon of 25 August to bid farewell upon concluding his term of duty in Vietnam.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet welcomed Ambassador Mocanu's positive contributions to strengthening friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Romania during his term of duty in Vietnam.

The prime minister noted with satisfaction that the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Romania have undergone positive changes in the recent past, saying that the potential and prospects for cooperation between the two countries remain great.

The prime minister sincerely thanked the government and people of Romania for their assistance to the Vietnamese people in the past as well as at present. He also expressed the hope that in the days ahead, the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries will develop further in conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two countries, as well as the interests of peace and international cooperation.

Doan Khue Greet Oil Supply Service on Anniversary

BK2608054193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 23 Aug 93

[Letter from National Defense Minister General Doan Khue to cadres, combatants, workers, and personnel of the Army Gasoline and Oil Supply Service on its 25th anniversary; date not given]

[Text] Dear Comrades: On the 25th anniversary of the Army Gasoline and Oil Supply Service, on behalf of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, I convey my kind regards and warmest greetings to all cadres, combatants, workers, personnel, disabled and ailing soldiers, families of fallen combatants, and other comrades of the Army Gasoline and Oil Supply Service who have retired from active duty or have been transferred to other branches.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the close guidance of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense—and with the assistance of military and non-military organs and units and party and administrative organizations and people in various localities—cadres, combatants, workers, and personnel of all generations of the Army Gasoline and Oil Supply Service have always demonstrated unswerving loyalty to the party and maintained rigorous unity, close coordination, courage, and resourcefulness in overcoming difficulties and hardship. As a result, they have satisfactorily fulfilled all assignments and achieved many military exploits, thus making a worthy contribution to the struggle for national independence and freedom and socialist construction.

Thanks to these military exploits and achievements, the Army Gasoline and Oil Supply Service has had the honor of being awarded many orders, medals, and other high

distinctions by the party and state. Many of its grass-roots units have also earned the title of Heroic Unit of the Armed Forces.

On this occasion, I warmly commend the Army Gasoline and Oil Supply Service for its achievements over the past 25 years.

Dear comrades, in the present revolutionary stage, the Army Gasoline and Oil Supply Service must still assume heavy tasks and face numerous difficulties and challenges. To contribute to the successful implementation of the resolution of the Seventh National Party Congress and the tasks of the Army, it is necessary for you, comrades, to seek a profound understanding of and scrupulously implement all the lines, viewpoints, and policies of the party and state, as well as work related to national defense and security and the tasks of the Army and Logistics Service.

It is also necessary for you to change actively the methods of ensuring gasoline and oil supply in a way that suits the new situation.

Along with developing your achievements, you must strive to overcome existing shortcomings in order to make the Army gasoline and oil supply comprehensively firm and strong so as to join our entire party, people, and Army in building and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

May I wish you, comrades, good health and many new successes.

My cordial and determined-to-win salutations.

Assembly Adopts 'Law on Oil and Gas'

BK2608142793 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Jul 93 p 3

[Law on oil and gas adopted by the Ninth National Assembly's Third Session on 6 July 1993]

[Text] The Law on Oil and Gas

With the goal of ensuring the protection, exploitation, and effective use of oil and gas resources in Vietnam in order to develop the national economy and expand cooperation with foreign countries;

By virtue of Articles 17, 29, and 84 of the 1992 Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV];

This law defines activities on exploration, survey, and exploitation of oil and gas within the boundary of the territories, exclusive economic zones, and continental shelves of the SRV.

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1: All deposits of oil and gas inside the heartland, offshore islands, rivers, territorial waters, exclusive economic zones, and continental shelves of the SRV belonging to the Vietnamese people and are under the uniform management of the Vietnamese state.

Article 2: The state encourages Vietnamese and foreign organizations and individuals to invest, in terms of capital and technology, in exploring and exploiting oil and gas deposits in Vietnam while respecting the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national security of the SRV while abiding by the Vietnamese law.

The Vietnamese state shall protect the rights to ownership of Vietnamese and foreign organizations and individuals over their capital, assets, and other legal interests related to the exploration for and exploitation of oil and gas in Vietnam.

Article 3: The definitions of various terms used in this law are as follows:

1. "Oil and gas" means crude oil, natural gas, and hydrocarbon in the natural forms of gas, liquids, solids, or semisolid substances, including sulphur and similar substances containing hydrocarbon, excluding coal, gneiss, bitum, and other mineral substances that can be extracted into oil.

2. "Crude oil" means hydrocarbon in the natural form of liquid, asphalt, ozokerite, and diluted hydrocarbon obtained from natural gas through distillation or extraction.

3. "Natural gas" means hydrocarbon in the form of gas tapped from wells, including moist and dry gas as well as gas tapped at the upper level of wells following the extraction of liquid hydrocarbon from moist gas.

4. "Oil and gas activities" means activities to explore, survey, and exploit oil and natural gas, including work to support these activities.

5. "Oil and gas contract" means a document signed between the Vietnam Oil and Gas General Corporation and organizations or individuals to carry out oil and gas activities.

6. "Oil and gas business" means activities related to the exploration, survey, and exploitation of oil and gas deposits carried out by the sub-contractor.

7. "Lot" means a specified area defined by geographical coordinates to be zoned for the exploration, survey, and exploitation of oil and gas.

8. "Contractor" means Vietnamese or foreign organizations or individuals who have been granted licenses to carry out oil and gas activities on the basis of the oil and gas joint ventures.

9. "Sub-contractor" means Vietnamese or foreign organizations and individuals who have signed a contract with the contractor or state-run oil and gas enterprises to carry out oil and gas activities.

10. "State-run oil and gas enterprise" means a state-run enterprise set up on the basis of oil and gas joint ventures or on the basis of agreements signed between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and governments of foreign countries.

Chapter II

Oil and Gas Operations

Article 4. Organizations and individuals carrying out oil and gas operations must use advanced technology and comply with the Vietnamese Government regulations concerning the need to preserve national resources, protect the environment, and ensure safety for the people and their property.

Article 5. Organizations and individuals carrying out oil and gas operations must formulate environment protection projects, adopt antipollution measures, eliminate without delay causes leading to pollution, and take responsibility for overcoming the consequences arising from pollution-related incidents.

Article 6. Organizations and individuals carrying out oil and gas operations must set up safety zones for oil and gas operation support services as required by Vietnamese law.

Article 7. Organizations and individuals carrying out oil and gas operations must buy insurance for facilities in support of oil and gas operations and purchase environmental protection insurance and other types of insurance as required by Vietnamese law and in keeping with the practices of the international oil and gas industry.

Article 8. The area of oil and gas prospection and exploration awarded to a contract is based on the number of lots defined by the Vietnamese Government.

Article 9. No oil and gas operations shall be allowed in areas which are off-limits, are areas which are temporarily banned for national defense and national security reasons, or for public interests.

In case there is a ban or temporary ban on ongoing oil and gas operations, the Vietnamese Government shall pay appropriate compensation to the organizations and individuals concerned for the damage caused by such moves. **Article 10.** The Vietnamese Government allows organizations and individuals to conduct scientific research and surveys to explore and exploit minerals and other natural resources besides oil and gas deposits in the areas covered by a contract in accordance with Vietnamese law. These activities must not obstruct or cause damage to oil and gas operations.

Article 11. Samples, statistics, and information collected through oil and gas operations belong to the state. The management and use of these samples, statistics, and information must comply with Vietnamese law.

Article 12. Organizations and individuals carrying out oil and gas operations are allowed to install, operate, and

maintain stationary facilities and equipment in support of oil and gas operations. They also may build and use roads, pipelines, and depots in support of oil and gas transportation and storage as specified under Vietnamese law.

When the concession agreed upon by the signatories to an oil and gas contract expires, the stationary facilities and equipment shall belong to the Vietnamese state.

Article 13. At the conclusion of oil and gas operations, the organizations and individuals concerned must clear the areas and remove all stationary facilities and equipment as requested by the authorized state management agencies concerned.

Article 14. The Vietnam Oil and Gas General Corporation (named PETROVIETNAM to conduct relations with foreign firms) is a state-run business establishment set up by the Vietnamese Government to carry out oil and gas operations and sign oil and gas contracts with other organizations and individuals in accordance with this law.

Chapter III

Oil and Gas Contracts

Article 15. Oil and gas contracts shall be signed in the forms of product-sharing contracts, joint venture contracts, or other contracts.

Oil and gas contracts must conform to the sample forms designed by the Vietnamese Government and must contain the following main points:

1. The legal status of organizations and individuals participating in the contract.
2. The objectives of the contract.
3. The boundaries of the area in use and the projected timetable for returning the area covered under the contract.
4. The term of the contract.
5. The conditions for the contract to be terminated ahead of schedule or to be extended beyond the expiration date.
6. A statement on project completion pace and funding.
7. A list of the rights and duties of the sides participating in the contract.
8. Recovery of investment capital, income division and distribution, and the host country's rights over the fixed assets after payment for capital is made and upon contract termination.
9. Conditions for transferring the rights and duties of the signatories to a contract and the right of the Vietnam Oil and Gas General Corporation to contribute investment capital.

10. Commitment to give training to and employ Vietnamese workers and service providers on a preferred basis.

11. Commitment to help with environment protection and ensure safety while conducting oil and gas operations.

12. Procedures for resolving disputes which may arise from contract fulfillment. In addition to the stipulations contained in the sample contracts, signatories may agree on other terms, provided that the latter are not at variance with this law or other provisions of Vietnamese law.

Article 16. Organizations and individuals who want to sign oil and gas contracts must do so in the form of bidding or in other forms regulated by the Vietnamese Government. These organizations and individuals must present their financial capacity, technological level, and specialized experience in the field of oil and gas activities.

Article 17. The term of oil and gas contracts is not to exceed twenty-five years (25 years), of which the research and exploration stage is not to exceed five years (5 years).

The term of oil and gas contracts for deep water areas and off-shore areas and the term of contracts for research, exploration, and exploitation of natural gas is not to exceed thirty years (30 years), of which the research and exploration stage is not to exceed seven years (7 years).

The term of oil and gas contracts may be extended, but not by more than five years (5 years). The term for research and exploration may be extended, but not by more than one year (1 year). Extensions may only be granted when the contractors propose it and it is approved by the Vietnamese Government.

Oil and gas contracts can be terminated before expiration on the condition that the contractors have fulfilled all their agreed obligations and with the consent of all contract signatories.

Article 18. The area for research and exploration for each oil and gas contract is not to exceed two lots (2 lots).

In special circumstances, the Vietnamese Government may allow the area for research and exploration for each oil and gas contract to be more than two lots (2 lots), but it may not exceed four lots (4 lots).

Article 19. Contractors must return their area of research and exploration according to regulations set by the Vietnamese Government.

Article 20. Contractors and the Vietnam Oil and Gas General Corporation must agree in their oil and gas contract on work progress and minimum financial investment in the research and exploration stage.

Article 21. When oil and gas are discovered, contractors and the Vietnam Oil and Gas General Corporation must report and supply all necessary information on the discovery to an authorized state agency.

If the discovered oil and gas has commercial value, the contractors must proceed immediately with their assessment program and establish a reservation report and draft plan on oil field development and exploitation. These documents must be sent to an authorized state agency for approval.

Article 22. The language of oil and gas contracts and supplemental documents signed with foreign organizations and individuals must be Vietnamese and a foreign language approved by the Vietnam Oil and Gas General Company and the foreign organizations and individuals. The Vietnamese and foreign language copies have the same value.

Article 23. Oil and gas contracts will come into effect after they are approved by the Vietnamese Government.

Article 24. The transfer in total or in part of an oil and gas contract by signatories to the contract can only come into effect after the approval of the Vietnamese Government.

The Vietnam Oil and Gas General Company has priority to buy in total or in part the oil and gas contract that is going to be transferred.

Article 25. The Vietnam Oil and Gas General Company has the right to contribute capital to the oil and gas contracts. Its capital percentage, investment period, return of expenses to contractors, and operation agreements set forth in oil and gas contracts must be in compliance with the practice of the international oil industry.

Article 26. Contractors have the right to sign contracts for oil and gas services, but they must give priority to Vietnamese organizations and individuals to supply these services.

Vietnam will provide the flying service or sign joint venture contracts with foreign countries to provide flying service for oil and gas activities.

Article 27. An attempt must be made first to settle any disputes arising from the oil and gas contracts through negotiations and reconciliation.

In cases where a dispute cannot be solved through reconciliation, and the dispute involves only Vietnamese organizations and individuals, it will be settled according to Vietnamese law. If the dispute involves foreign organizations and individuals, it will be settled according to the stipulations of the Law on Foreign Investment in Vietnam.

Chapter IV

Rights and Obligations of Contractors

Article 28. Contractors have the following rights:

1. To enjoy privileges and guarantees stipulated by Vietnamese law.

2. To make use of collected samples, figures, and information to conduct their oil and gas activities.

3. To employ workers to perform work outlined in the oil and gas contract on the basis of priority being given to Vietnamese workers.

4. To hire subcontractors according to the stipulations of this law and in conformity with the practice of the international oil industry.

5. To be exempt from import taxes for all equipment and materials necessary for their oil and gas activities and to be exempt from export taxes when the equipment and residual materials are taken out of the country in line with Vietnamese law.

6. To retain their share of oil and gas after they fulfill their financial obligation to the Vietnamese Government.

7. To export their share of oil and gas according to agreements set forth in the oil and gas contract.

8. To recover their capital investment according to agreements set forth in the oil and gas contract.

9. If the contractors are foreign organizations and individuals, they have the right to transfer their capital and income earned from their oil and gas activities according to stipulations of the Law on Foreign Investment in Vietnam.

Article 29: The subcontractors enjoy the rights stipulated in points 1, 3, and 5 of Article 28 of this law.

Subcontractors who are foreign organizations and individuals also enjoy additional rights stipulated in point 9, Article 28 of this law.

Article 30: The contractors have the following obligations:

1. Abide by Vietnamese law;

2. Implement the commitments mentioned in the oil and gas contracts;

3. Pay taxes and fees in accordance with regulations and Vietnamese law;

4. Transfer technology; train and use Vietnamese cadres and workers; and protect the laborers' interests;

5. Implement measures aimed at protecting the environment;

6. File reports on oil and gas activities to the authorized state management agencies and the Vietnam Oil and Gas General Corporation;

7. Provide documents to investigation teams;

8. Clean up sites of operations, pack equipment and facilities after completing their oil and gas activities in accordance with requests from the authorized state management agencies; and

9. Sell on the Vietnamese market part of their oil shares at the request of the Vietnamese Government.

Article 31: The subcontractors have the obligations as stipulated in points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 of Article 30 of this law.

Chapter V

Taxes and Fees

Article 32: Organizations and individuals engaging in oil and gas exploitation must pay taxes levied on natural resources.

Taxes on natural resources will be charged on the actual volume of oil and gas extracted during the tax-paying period by each oil and gas contract.

The tax rate for natural resources levied on crude oil is set at 6-25 percent and may be higher in some special cases.

The tax rate for natural resources levied on natural gas is set at 0-10 percent.

The Vietnamese Government shall establish the tax index at these rates based on the geographical, economic, and technological conditions at each oil well and the volume of its crude oil or natural gas production.

Article 33: Organizations and individuals engaged in the exploration, survey, and exploitation of oil and gas must pay an income tax at the rate of 50 percent levied on the income earned during the tax-paying period.

In some special cases, income tax reduction or exemption may be granted to organizations and individuals engaged in the exploration, survey, and exploitation of oil and gas. The Vietnamese Government shall define the reduction or exemption of income tax for this category.

Article 34: Subcontractors who are Vietnamese individuals or organizations engaging in oil and gas activities must pay their income taxes in accordance with the income tax law.

Subcontractors who are foreign individuals or organizations that have registered their operations in Vietnam must pay their income taxes in accordance with the stipulations of the Law on Foreign Investment in Vietnam.

Subcontractors who are foreign individuals or organizations that have not registered their operations in Vietnam must pay taxes in accordance with Vietnamese law.

Article 35: Organizations and individuals who carry out oil and gas activities must pay export-import taxes; taxes levied on the use of land, housing, and other taxes and fees in accordance with Vietnamese law.

Foreign organizations and individuals who engage in oil and gas activities must pay taxes upon transferring their

interests to a foreign country in accordance with the Law on Foreign Investment in Vietnam.

Article 36: Foreign and Vietnamese workers who work for the contractors, oil and gas joint venture enterprises, and subcontractors must pay their income taxes in accordance with Vietnamese law.

Article 37: Depending on the agreements reached in the oil and gas contracts, the contractors or oil and gas joint venture enterprises may pay their income and other taxes through their oil shares with the Vietnam Oil and Gas General Corporation on the condition that the Vietnam Oil and Gas General Corporation must guarantee that it will pay these taxes for the contractors or oil and gas joint venture enterprises in question.

Chapter VI

State Management of Oil and Gas Operations

Article 38: State management over oil and gas operations includes the following tasks:

1. Formulating strategies, plans, projects, and policies to develop the oil and gas industry;
2. Issuing legal documents and regulations governing oil and gas operations;
3. Controlling, inspecting, and supervising oil and gas activities;
4. Deciding on the zoning off or adjustment of lots or areas defined as zones for exploration, survey, and exploitation of oil and gas;
5. Formulating policies and forms on cooperation with foreign countries;
6. Ratifying various oil and gas contracts;
7. Formulating policies on promoting or limiting the export of oil and gas with the goal of protecting national interests while taking into consideration the contractors' interests;
8. Providing guidance, supervision, and control over various sectors and areas in carrying out oil and gas activities; and
9. Settling various issues related to the rights to operate oil and gas activities, and address violations of this law.

Article 39: The Vietnamese Government applies uniform state management measures to oversee oil and gas operations.

State oil and gas management agencies are formed in accordance with the law on organization of the Government to oversee oil and gas operations.

State oil and gas management cadres and agencies carry out their tasks in accordance with their duties and rights.

Chapter VII

Oil and Gas Inspection

Article 40. Oil and gas inspection is a special task aimed at enforcing the implementation of this law and other technical rules and regulations on oil and gas preservation, environmental protection, and technical safety, as well as ensuring that organizations and individuals carrying out oil and gas operations fulfill their obligations to the Vietnamese state.

Article 41. State oil and gas management agencies are responsible for organizing oil and gas inspection work.

Oil and gas inspection teams have the power to:

1. Request that the organizations and individuals involved provide information and to answer inspection-related questions.
2. Adopt on-the-spot technical inspection measures.
3. Temporarily suspend or request the authorized state agencies concerned to temporarily suspend those oil and gas operations which are deemed dangerous because they may breed accidents, cause serious damage to the people and their property as well as oil and gas resources, or lead to environmental pollution.
4. Take action against violations as specified by their power or make requests to authorized state agencies to do so.

Article 42. Organizations and individuals carrying out oil and gas operations must create favorable conditions for inspection teams to perform their duties and must seriously implement their decisions.

Organizations and individuals have the right to file complaints against inspection team decisions according to Vietnamese law.

Chapter VIII

Measures Against Violations

Article 43. Organizations and individuals who violate this law shall be subjected to warnings, fines, confiscation of assets, or other administrative penalties.

Violators committing crime-related offenses shall be subjected to criminal liability measures as stipulated under Vietnamese law.

Article 44. Organizations and individuals whose oil and gas operations cause damage to oil and gas deposits, other natural resources, the environment, state property, or other organizations and individuals shall have to pay compensation to the damaged parties as required by Vietnamese law.

Article 45. Organizations and individuals who illegally obstruct oil and gas operations shall be dealt with according to Vietnamese law.

Article 46. Organizations and individuals have the right to file complaints against measures taken against their offenses according to Vietnamese law.

Chapter IX

Enforcement Clauses

Article 47. This law and other stipulations of Vietnamese law also apply to the following:

1. Projects, facilities, and equipment in support of oil and gas operations in the special economic zones and continental shelves.
2. Projects, facilities, and equipment owned and used by Vietnamese organizations and individuals to support joint oil and gas ventures with foreign countries in areas not falling under the jurisdiction of the SRV.

Article 48. The Vietnamese Government guarantees the economic interests of the signatories to those oil and gas agreements or contracts which have already been ratified by the Vietnamese Government prior to the date on which this law takes effect.

Article 49. The signing of cooperation agreements on oil and gas operations between the Vietnamese Government and foreign countries shall be based on the stipulations of this law.

Article 50. All previous stipulations at variance with this law are hereby rescinded.

The Vietnamese Government shall issue detailed stipulations for the enforcement of this law.

Article 51. This law takes effect on 1 September 1993.

This law was adopted by the Third Session of the Ninth National Assembly on 6 July 1993.

(Signed) Nong Duc Manh, chairman of the National Assembly.

Australia**U.S. Sanctions on PRC May Ground Satellite**

*BK2608082493 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] Australia's latest communication satellite the OPTUS B-3 may be grounded by severe economic sanctions being imposed by the United States on China. United States officials say the sanctions mean 10 Chinese institutions will be banned from access to some high tech American exports of satellite technology. Steve Sailor reports from Washington.

[Begin recording] [Sailor] Australian officials and representatives of the California-based Hughes Aircraft Company that makes Australia's satellites are concerned that the new generation OPTUS B-3 satellite may end up a victim of the new American sanctions. The OPTUS B-3, replacing the AUSSAT satellites, is due to be launched aboard a Chinese Long March rocket next year. But there is now concern that Hughes' US license to export the satellite to China may be revoked.

Senior state department official (Lynn Davis).

[(Davis)] For satellites, components that will be launched on Chinese launchers, boosters, license for these activities will be denied over the coming two years.

[Sailor] The OPTUS B-2 satellite was destroyed during a launch attempt in China last December. Both Hughes and Australian officials are expected to seek clarification of the new U.S. sanctions policy to confirm whether the Australian satellite will get off the ground next year. [end recording]

OPTUS officials in Sydney said at this stage it is too early to know if the American technology sanctions will affect its next satellite launch.

Fiji**Labor Party Vows To Continue Charter Campaign**

*BK2708073493 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] In Fiji, the opposition labor party has vowed to continue its campaign to amend the country's racially-based constitution despite threats from the extreme nationalist (Toke) Movement [TM]. The pledge was issued by labor leader Mahendra Chowdry, who said the party would intensify an international campaign aimed at putting pressure on the government to review the constitution. His comments came a day after the TM warned of a repeat of the events of 1987 if the Labor Party continue its campaign. The TM played an important role in the events of 1987, when a coalition government comprised of many Fijians of Indian descent was overthrown in the first of two military coups. A (Toke) spokesperson has said this week that the coups restored

the rights of indigenous Fijians formalized in a constitution adopted in 1990 giving them political supremacy over Fijian Indians.

Taukei Warns Labor Party on Charter Changes

*BK2508062893 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 25 Aug 93*

[Text] In Fiji, the extreme nationalist Taukei movement has issued a sharp warning to the opposition Labor Party over its efforts to seek changes to the racially based 1990 Constitution. The Labor Party was told it faced the repeat of the events of 1987 if it continued what the Taukei movement said was a confrontational approach.

The Taukei movement played an important role in the events of 1987, when a coalition government comprised of many Fijians of Indian descent were overthrown in the first of two military coups.

A Taukei spokesperson, Sivaukei Matanenu, says the coups restored the rights of indigenous Fijians, formalized in the 1990 Constitution giving them political supremacy over Fijian Indians.

Mr. Matanenu said Fijians will declare war on anyone who wants to take Fiji back to the way things were before 1987.

Papua New Guinea**Bougainville Rebels Reject Peace Talk Moves**

*BK2608073293 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] In Papua New Guinea [PNG], the rebels on Bougainville have rejected moves for peace talks next month in the island's main city, Arawa. Sean Dorney reports that the Bougainville Revolutionary Army [BRA] says it won't attend any talks where the safety of its leaders is not guaranteed by an independent third party.

[Begin Dorney recording] The Bougainville Peace Negotiating Committee, a group made up entirely of Bougainvillians, has been trying to set up a Pan-Bougainville peace meeting in Arawa next month. The idea never had the full backing of the Wingti government and now it's being rejected by the rebels' spokesman in exile, Martin Mariori. Interviewed on PNG national radio from Honiara, Mariori said claims that the BRA leaders, Francis Ona and Sam Kaona, had agreed in writing to attend the talks were false. He said both men had told him they would never go to any talks unless a neutral third party guarantees security. [end recording]

Vanuatu

NUP Votes With Government Despite Withdrawal Plan

*BK2608070293 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] In Vanuatu, the National United Party [NUP] has voted with the government in parliament despite the decision earlier this week to withdraw from its coalition agreement with the Union of Moderate Parties [UMP]. South Pacific Correspondent Erina Reddan reports.

[Begin Reddan recording] The NUP leader, Walter Lini, declared that the party would operate in parliament as an independent group until the 30 days notice of its withdrawal from the ruling coalition lapsed. In the first test of his position he voted with the government on an important land bill. He said since the NUP had already approved the bill at its June congress, he was compelled to vote for the urban land bill. But, he also voted for an opposition amendment which downgraded the responsible minister's powers. Following the collapsed of the coalition earlier this week, Prime Minister Maxime Carlot Kormen hangs on to a slim majority, with the help of the four rebel NUP members he continues to sit with the government. [end recording]

Prime Minister Holds Talks With Opposition

*BK2508050293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0438 GMT
25 Aug 93*

[Text] Port Vila, Aug 25 (AFP)—The prime minister of the Pacific island nation of Vanuatu, Maxime Carlot,

said Wednesday that he had held talks with opposition leaders here about forming a new coalition government. Carlot told reporters that the talks were held Tuesday, one day after former premier Walter Lini ended the 20-month-old coalition by saying that his National United Party (NUP) would no longer support Carlot. Carlot, who heads the mainly French-speaking Union of Moderate Parties (UMP), refused to go into details about his talks with the opposition.

Members of the largest opposition party—the Vanuaaku Pati [VP] led by former premier Donald Kalpokas—declared that “nothing came out” of the meetings. Parliament was due to reconvene later Wednesday and Carlot said he expected to have the support of a majority of the 46 MPs.

Four members of the NUP declared on Monday that they would continue to support Carlot. These included Justice Minister Sethy Regenvanu, Telecommunications Minister Oneyn Tabi and Health Minister Edward Tamisari.

In a statement broadcast on national radio at midday Wednesday, the UMP's national council rejected Lini's demand that Carlot resign as prime minister and reaffirmed confidence in his leadership. In addition to the four NUP members and the 19 UMP members, the government is counting on the vote of the speaker of parliament to give it the slenderest majority possible. Lini can count on six NUP members including himself, while the VP holds 10 seats and has formed an alliance with the Melanesian Progressive Party of Barak Sope (four seats) and the Tan Union and the Nagriamel movement, which have one seat each.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.